Львівський державний університет внутрішніх справ

ПРАВО. КОМУНІКАЦІЯ. СУСПІЛЬСТВО

LAW. COMMUNICATION. SOCIETY

DAS RECHT. DIE KOMMUNIKATION. DAS GESELSCHAFT

LE DROIT. LA COMMUNICATION. LA SOCIÉTÉ

Матеріали Всеукраїнської науково-практичної конференції
здобувачів вищої освіти
(українською та іноземними мовами)

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Право. Комунікація. Суспільство. Law. Communication. Society. Das Recht. Die Kommunikation. Das Geselschaft. Le Droit. La Communication. La Société: матеріали Всеукраїнської науково-практичної конференції здобувачів вищої освіти (українською та іноземними мовами) / за заг. ред. канд. філол. наук, доц. І. Ю. Сковронської. Львів: ЛьвДУВС, 2023. 201с.

Матеріали збірника стануть у нагоді всім, хто прагне вдосконалення рівня володіння іноземними мовами, а також дбає про зростання особистої мовної культури загалом.

The materials of the conference will be a good opportunity to all those who seek to improve the level of knowledge of foreign languages, and also consider the growth of personal linguistic culture in general.

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Шановні колеги – освітяни і науковці!

Шановні здобувачі та молоді вчені!

Конференція «Право. Комунікація. Суспільство», що проводиться українською та іноземними мовами, має тривалу історію і навіть переросла у добру науково-полемічну традицію. Ось уже двадцять дев'ятий раз поспіль Львівський державний університет внутрішніх справ стає майданчиком для зустрічей і дискусій з питань функціонування права в сучасному соціумі та суспільної комунікації в різних сферах життєдіяльності людини.

Однак аспекти, що окреслені цього разу, та нові перспективи вирішення цих проблемних моментів змодельовані новою (надзвичайно складною) реальністю – військовою агресією рф та війною, яку московія активізувала проти України рік тому. Виклики, перед якими стоїть сьогодні наша держава, спонукають українців гуртуватися і міцніти. Ми обов'язково повинні вийти з цієї війни у тисячі разів сильнішими. Бо коли здобудемо перемогу і виборемо мир, нам потрібні будуть сили для відновлення та розбудови нової європейської держави – держави Україна.

Тому навіть у час війни освіта і наука не беруть тайм-аут. Доказом цього є наша наукова конференція, яка зібрала майже 100 учасників із 9 закладів вищої освіти України. Практично всі тези, що надійшли до нас попередньо і будуть видані окремим збірником, демонструють велике бажання їх авторів розповісти всьому світові різними мовами про феномен України.

Щоби стати справжнім фахівцем і якісно виконувати професійні обов'язки, які диктуватиме нова дійсність, кожна молода людина, яка здобуває вищу освіту, має вийти на високий рівень рідномовної, іншомовної та моральної культури. Тож основне завдання кожного молодого громадянина України – максимально вдосконалювати й активізувати власний іншомовний потенціал, постійно працювати над саморозвитком, аби бути готовим гідно представляти свою країну серед держав Європи та світу.

Ваші наукові розвідки, дорогі студенти і курсанти, а також відтворення результатів цих напрацювань українською та іноземними мовами – це важливий творчий процес, у якому домінує елемент самореалізації кожного та кожної з вас. Участь у наукових конференціях такого формату дає вам змогу гармонійно поєднувати ті внутрішні та зовнішні чинники, що сприяють формуванню мовних компетентностей особи, створюють додаткові умови для усвідомлення свого суспільного призначення, окреслюють нові перспективи професійного росту. Такі зустрічі зорієнтовані на ваше майбутнє!

Віримо, що пошукові проби всіх учасників сьогоднішнього заходу стануть основою для серйозних наукових поглядів, виконання вагомих наукових досліджень і формування міцної національної інтелектуальної еліти.

Бажаємо всім нам якнайшвидшої Перемоги, відбудови України та розквіту української науки!

Слава Україні!

Героям слава!

Dear colleagues - educators and scientists!

Dear applicants and young scientists!

Conference "Law. Communication. Society", conducted in Ukrainian and foreign languages, has a long history and has even grown into a good scientific and polemical tradition. For twenty-nine consecutive years, the Lviv State University of Internal Affairs has become a platform for meetings and discussions on the functioning of law in modern society and social communication in various spheres of human life.

However, the aspects outlined this time and the new prospects for solving these problematic moments are modeled by a new (extremely difficult) reality – the military aggression of the Russian Federation and the war that Moscow intensified against Ukraine a year ago. The challenges facing our state today encourage Ukrainians to unite and strengthen. We must come out of this war a thousand times stronger. Because when we win and achieve peace, we will need the strength to restore and develop a new European state - the state of Ukraine.

Therefore, even during the war, education and science do not take time out. Our scientific conference, which brought together almost 100 participants from 9 higher education institutions in Ukraine, is evidence of this. Practically all the theses that have been submitted to us in advance and will be published in a separate collection demonstrate the authors' great desire to tell the whole world about the phenomenon of Ukraine in different languages.

To become a true expert and qualitatively perform professional duties dictated by the new reality, every young person who receives higher education must reach a high level of native, foreign language, and moral culture. Therefore, the main task of every young citizen of Ukraine is to improve and activate their own foreign language potential as much as possible, to constantly work on self-development in order to be ready to adequately represent their country among the countries of Europe and the world.

Your scientific research, dear students and cadets, as well as the reproduction of the results of these studies in Ukrainian and foreign languages, is an important creative process in which the element of self-realization of each and every one of you dominates. Participation in scientific conferences of this format allows you to harmoniously combine those internal and external factors that contribute to the formation of a person's language competences, create additional conditions for realizing one's social purpose, and outline new prospects for professional growth. Such meetings are focused on your future!

We believe that the research attempts of all the participants of today's event will become the basis for serious scientific views, the implementation of important scientific research and the formation of a strong national intellectual elite.

We wish all of us a speedy Victory, the reconstruction of Ukraine and the flourishing of Ukrainian science!

Glory to Ukraine!

Glory to heroes!

Liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen – sehr geehrte Wissenschaftler!
Liebe Studenten und Kursanten!

Die Tagung „Recht. Kommunikation. Gesellschaft", die in Ukrainisch und in Fremdsprachen durchgeführt wird, hat eine lange Geschichte und ist sogar zu einer guten wissenschaftlichen und polemischen Tradition herangewachsen. Zum neunundzwanzigsten Mal in Folge ist Lwiwer Staatsuniversität für Innere Angelegenheiten zu einer Plattform für Treffen und Diskussionen über das Funktionieren des Rechts in der modernen Gesellschaft und die soziale Kommunikation in verschiedenen Bereichen des menschlichen Lebens geworden.

Die diesmal umrissenen Aspekte und die neuen Perspektiven zur Lösung dieser problematischen Momente werden jedoch durch eine neue (äußerst schwierige) Realität modelliert – die militärische Aggression der Russischen Föderation und der Krieg, den Moskau vor einem Jahr gegen die Ukraine verschärfte. Die Herausforderungen, vor denen unser Staat heute steht, ermutigen die Ukrainer, sich zu vereinen und zu stärken. Wir müssen tausendmal gestärkt aus diesem Krieg hervorgehen. Denn wenn wir gewinnen und uns für den Frieden entscheiden, brauchen wir die Kraft, einen neuen europäischen Staat wiederherzustellen und aufzubauen – den Staat Ukraine.

Die Bildung und Wissenschaft machen daher auch während des Krieges keine Pause. Der Beweis dafür ist unsere wissenschaftliche Konferenz, an der fast 100 Teilnehmer aus 9 Hochschulen der Ukraine teilnahmen. Praktisch alle Thesen, die uns im Voraus zugegangen sind und in einer eigenen Sammlung veröffentlicht werden, zeigen den großen Wunsch ihrer Verfasser, der ganzen Welt in verschiedenen Sprachen über das Phänomen Ukraine zu berichten.

Um ein echter Spezialist zu werden und professionelle Aufgaben mit hoher Qualität zu erfüllen, die von der neuen Realität diktiert werden, muss jeder junge Mensch, der eine höhere Ausbildung erhält, ein hohes Niveau der Muttersprache, Fremdsprache und moralischen Kultur erreichen. Daher besteht die Hauptaufgabe jedes jungen ukrainischen Bürgers darin, sein eigenes Fremdsprachenpotential so weit wie möglich zu verbessern und zu aktivieren, ständig an der Selbstentwicklung zu arbeiten, um bereit zu sein, sein Land unter den Ländern Europas und der Ukraine angemessen zu vertreten Welt.

Ihre wissenschaftlichen Erkundungen, liebe Studenten und Kursanten, sowie die Wiedergabe der Ergebnisse dieser Studien in Ukrainisch und Fremdsprachen, ist ein wichtiger kreativer Prozess, in dem das Element der Selbstverwirklichung jeden von euch dominiert. Die Teilnahme an wissenschaftlichen Konferenzen dieses Formats ermöglicht es euch, die internen und externen Faktoren, die zur Bildung der Sprachkompetenzen einer Person beitragen, harmonisch zu kombinieren, zusätzliche Bedingungen für die Verwirklichung der eigenen sozialen Bestimmung zu schaffen und neue Perspektiven für die berufliche Entwicklung zu skizzieren. Solche Treffen sind auf Ihre Zukunft ausgerichtet!

Wir glauben, dass die explorativen Tests aller Teilnehmer der heutigen Veranstaltung die Grundlage für ernsthafte wissenschaftliche Ansichten, die Umsetzung wichtiger wissenschaftlicher Forschung und die Bildung einer starken nationalen intellektuellen Elite werden.

Wir wünschen uns allen einen schnellen Sieg, den Wiederaufbau der Ukraine und das Aufblühen der ukrainischen Wissenschaft!

Ruhm der Ukraine!

Ruhm den Helden!

Chers collègues - éducateurs et scientifiques !

Chers candidats et jeunes scientifiques !

Conférence "Droit. Communication. Société », menée en ukrainien et en langues étrangères, a une longue histoire et est même devenue une bonne tradition scientifique et polémique. Pour la vingt-neuvième fois consécutive, l'Université d'État des affaires intérieures de Lviv est devenue une plate-forme de rencontres et de discussions sur le fonctionnement du droit dans la société moderne et la communication sociale dans diverses sphères de la vie humaine.

Cependant, les aspects esquissés cette fois et les nouvelles perspectives de résolution de ces moments problématiques sont modelés par une nouvelle réalité (extrêmement difficile) - l'agression militaire de la Fédération de Russie et la guerre que moscovia a intensifiée contre l'Ukraine il y a un an. Les défis auxquels notre État est confronté aujourd'hui encouragent les Ukrainiens à s'unir et à se renforcer. Nous devons sortir de cette guerre mille fois plus forts. Parce que quand nous remportons et choisirons la paix, nous aurons besoin de la force pour restaurer et construire un nouvel État européen - l'État ukrainien.

Par conséquent, même pendant la guerre, l'éducation et la science ne prennent pas de temps mort. La preuve en est notre conférence scientifique, qui a réuni près de 100 participants de 9 établissements d'enseignement supérieur d'Ukraine. Pratiquement toutes les thèses qui nous sont parvenues à l'avance et qui seront publiées dans une collection séparée démontrent le grand désir de leurs auteurs de raconter au monde entier dans différentes langues le phénomène de l'Ukraine.

Afin de devenir un véritable spécialiste et d'exercer des fonctions professionnelles de haute qualité, qui seront dictées par la nouvelle réalité, tout jeune qui obtient un enseignement supérieur doit atteindre un niveau élevé de langue maternelle, de langue étrangère et de culture morale. Donc la tâche principale de chaque jeune citoyen ukrainien est d'améliorer et d'activer autant que possible son propre potentiel de langue étrangère, de travailler constamment à son développement personnel afin d'être prêt à représenter adéquatement son pays parmi les pays d'Europe et de la monde.

Vos explorations scientifiques, chers étudiants et cadets, ainsi que la reproduction des résultats de ces études en langues ukrainiennes et étrangères, est un processus créatif important dans lequel l'élément de réalisation de soi de chacun d'entre vous domine. La participation à des conférences scientifiques de ce format vous permet de combiner harmonieusement les facteurs internes et externes qui contribuent à la formation des compétences linguistiques d'une personne, de créer des conditions supplémentaires pour réaliser son objectif social et d'esquisser de nouvelles perspectives de croissance professionnelle. Telles rencontres sont tournées vers votre avenir !

Nous pensons que les tests exploratoires de tous les participants à l'événement d'aujourd'hui deviendront la base de vues scientifiques sérieuses, la mise en œuvre d'importantes recherches scientifiques et la formation d'une forte élite intellectuelle nationale.

Nous souhaitons à tous une victoire rapide, la reconstruction de l'Ukraine et l'épanouissement de la science ukrainienne !

Gloire à l'Ukraine!

Gloire aux héros !

Antonyuk Dmytro
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VIRAL CHALLENGES AND TEENS PROBLEM

Currently the internet is exposing impressionable children and teens on everything from cursing to death defying stunts. In the past years, with the rise of social media, we witness a scary trend unfold right in front of our eyes: the series of social media challenges. Videos showing teenagers putting their lives in danger have been surfacing the Internet and it is getting out of hand. These dangerous challenges have resulted in serious injuries, even deaths. Some of the most dangerous social media challenges are distinguished as: *The Blue Whale Challenge, Momo Challenge, Car Surfing Challenge, The Fire Challenge, The Kiki Challenge* and others.

Now, thanks to social media, the thrill of challenging others can go widespread quickly. So-called "viral" challenges go global like wildfire and before you know it, millions of kids a day are trying these challenges and taking video of it in order to garner likes, clicks and followers on sites like TikTok and Snapchat. Unfortunately, many of them can be dangerous. In the last month, two viral challenges that can cause serious harm to teens have resulted in injuries in Ukraine.

One challenge that cropped up recently on TikTok is called the Outlet Challenge. Kids plug a phone charger or other wall plug into an outlet, then leaving a tiny gap between the plug casing and wall, they drop a penny onto the metal prongs, causing a big spark from the coin's contact with the live electrical current. Needless to say, the Outlet Challenge is dangerous. Fooling with electricity is a bad idea and can result in anything from a small painful zap to something more serious, like an injury or death.

The latest dangerous internet trend has resulted in the tragic death of ukrainian teenager. One of the two girls was reported died from an overdose of some pills. More recently, we have heard about two girls swallowing 40 pills. Described by those who cared about her as an otherwise happy and faith-driven teen, she was not one to experiment with drugs. However, she fell victim to what's been called the Benadryl Challenge on the video-sharing app TikTok. The challenge is to 'trip out,' or hallucinate, after taking a dozen or more doses of the pill. The dose that can cause a hallucination is very close to the dose that can cause something potentially life-threatening. The challenge was blamed for the hospitalization of at least three teens in other countries.

Large doses of medicine can cause seizures and, particularly, problems with the heart. The heart tends to go out of rhythm and not pump blood effectively. That's why parents are urged to monitor social media trends and start conversations with their kids. There have been many other dangerous viral challenges, these are just a few examples.

Why do kids engage in these challenges?

Unfortunately, social media is an immense influencer and the idea of joining in the fun – especially if it results in a video that will get attention – is too much for many to resist. But there is also the brain development process in teens to consider. Because

the prefrontal cortex, which manages rational thought, doesn't fully develop until the age of 25, teens are more impulsive and less likely to think through consequences before they act.

Educators should spend a lot of time trying to help parents convince young people of the dangers of social media challenges like these.

It's important for parents to first understand what challenges are out there, so make an effort to stay on top of it. Ask your kids about the latest challenges and consider having your own social media accounts so you can monitor not only what your kids are doing, but what other kids are up to as well.

Initiate conversation with your kids about what the latest challenges are all about and ask them what they think about them. If the challenge sounds dangerous, ask open-ended questions that will give them the opportunity to think through the consequences of taking part in such a challenge.

Also, bear in mind that teens do need a way to experiment with their need for thrills and adventure. But there are plenty of ways you can offer them the chance to take some risks that are safer than playing with electricity. Take them rock-climbing or to the local amusement park to ride a big roller coaster.

Dangerous viral challenges will come and go. What's most important is to arm your kids with the critical thinking skills they need to understand when it is smart to sit it out for the sake of safety. Remember: your best defense is always a conversation.

These days teenagers are faced with such negative issues as **teen suicide**, **teen violence**, **cyberbullying (online bullying)**, **Internet and online addiction**, **teens and sex**, **teens and substance abuse**, **teen anorexia and eating disorders**, **violent video games**, **TV violence**, **violence at home**. Parents, teachers and communities across the country are concerned with teen issues, which are caused by a number of social, cultural, technological, communal, economic, familial, and individual factors. While it may be hard to change the nature of the Internet, computers, cell phones and TV, there is always something that each one of us can do to reduce teen violence, the rate of teen suicide, teen cyber-bullying, bullying at school, and help develop a well-adjusted relationship to our technological and commercialized culture, and a creative and balanced use of the Internet.

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www.healthychildren.org
www.youngmenshealthsite.org
www.youngwomenshealthsite.org
www.hazelden.com
www.drugfreeamerica.org

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FIRST DOMESTIC AID IN AN EMERGENCY SITUATION

Each of us can find ourselves in a situation where a family member or just a person on the street needs help after an emergency. The condition of the victim and whether he will live will depend on the correct algorithm of actions, because it is the first first aid that allows you to save life until the ambulance arrives.

-First of all, inspect the place where the emergency situation occurred, make sure that nothing threatens your life or the victim's life around.

- Next, it is necessary to help the victim free himself from factors that can injure him (separate the victim from live elements, take him out of the gassed room, put out burning clothes, or help remove an object that could pinch a part of the victim's body).

- Determine the nature and severity of the injury.

Release of the victim from factors that injure:

- Take the victim away from the scene of the accident, try to find a safe place;

- Determine whether the victim is conscious - gently shake him by the shoulder, turn loudly and ask "Are you all right?" You hear me!";

- Determine the presence of breathing using the "hear, see, feel" technique;

- The presence of breathing must be determined within 10 seconds;

The person may often scream in pain, lash out and even fight, but your duty is to see it through to the end no matter how much it hurts, at this point you should turn off any sympathetic factors and empathy. A person is already in pain from a wound, mentally unbalanced people are often precisely because of the situation that happened, besides, you have to allow that tourniquet/or complete the tamponade, otherwise the person will simply die.

Persons who provide pre-medical care or provide emergency medical care, if it is observed that a person is in an urgent condition, they do not have the right to take voluntary informed consent for diagnosis, treatment or analgesia. The first task of a person who provides pre-medical or emergency medical care is to take actions aimed at saving the life of a person in need of medical care.

Refusal to provide medical care to such a patient or creating obstacles in its provision is not allowed and entails the responsibility defined by law for persons who have allowed or performed it without valid reasons.

5 Soft Skills For Pre-Medical

#1 – Humility

Humility is everything in medicine, especially when your patient’s health is on the line. Prideful doctors simply don’t succeed: they make mistakes, they’re unliked, and they fail to connect with their patients.

#2 – Compassion and Empathy

Developing compassion and empathy is a must for medical students. After all, the golden rule will apply to your patients: treat others how you want to be treated. The only way you can figure out how you would want to be treated in a situation is to be

able to put yourself in that person's shoes.

#3 – Communication (Written, Verbal, and Non-Verbal)

Many medical students are unaware of the number of social interactions involved in being a doctor.There are three areas of communication you need to master: written, verbal, and nonverbal.

#4 – Leadership

Leadership is a necessary soft skill for just about anyone, medical student or otherwise. However, the importance of knowing how to lead others in an empowering – not overbearing – way cannot be overstated.

#5 – Adaptability to Change

One soft skill that isn't discussed nearly enough in the medical world is being adaptable to change; you may also have heard of this concept as being flexible.

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https://www.prospectivedoctor.com/skills-med-students/

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SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PERFECTIONISM AS A PERSONAL PROPERTY OF A SCIENTIFIC AND PEDAGOGICAL EMPLOYEE

The paper deals with the issues of the personal characteristics of a scientific and pedagogical worker, namely the socio-psychological features of perfectionism of a scientific and pedagogical worker.

Perfectionism as a term appeared in scientific psychology relatively recently, but today almost every modern person uses this term, even when it does not apply to them at all. The peculiarity of perfectionism as a phenomenon, which is used to explain a person's desire for self-improvement, is that it is dissolved in almost all the spheres of a person's functioning and affects all his life activities. To some extent, perfectionism can be called a neurotic problem of a modern person in a developed country with a tight life schedule, a constant lack of time, high standards and requirements to become better, competition that constantly moves to meet perfection, achieves the set goal and is successful.

However, the excessive pursuit of perfection often turns into a lack of time to rest, constant deadlines and loneliness. Perfectionist people react painfully to any criticism and adapt to the new requirements with difficulty. Interaction with others is complicated by the desire to compete rather than cooperate. And later, all perfectionists get tired, begin to experience anxiety and hopelessness. Various health problems arise against the background of emotional exhaustion of chronic stress, in particular, exacerbation of chronic diseases, weakness, headaches, etc.

In traditional science, there is still no theoretical model that would allow us to present the entire palette of multidimensionality and multifacetedness of this phenomenon. And later there is a high probability of developing a neurosis. According

to the scientific studies, many perfectionists have serious anxiety and depression disorders.

The issue of perfectionism is revealed as a multifaceted and polystructural property of the individual, which combines both adaptive (self-improvement) qualities and maladaptive (pathological efforts to achieve the ideal). The problem of perfectionism was studied by the foreign scientists D. Barnes, D. Johnson, P. Hsvit, N. Garanyan, J. Ashby, S. Ingram, V. Parker, M. Mobley, D. Rice, H. Stumpf, R. Slaney, J. Trippi, G. Flett, R. Fros and others. The first studies of perfectionism highlighted the negative side of this phenomenon (P. White, J. Flett, S. Blatt, B. Kerr, S. Peters, J. d'Lise, L. Silverman, R. Freeman, D. Bums, M. Edhrold -Elliott, B. Clark, S. Conarton, R. Slaney, D. Hamacek). Among ther Ukrainian scientists, T. Hruby, I. Gulyas, L. Danylevich, L. Karamushka, O. Kononenko, O. Loza, I. Snyadanko, H. Chepurna, and others dealt with this issue.

However, now more and more works are appearing that reveal the positive side of the phenomenon under consideration (K. Debrovskii, I. Pechovskii, S. Peters, etc.), especially the influence of the expression of perfectionism on various mental properties of the personality.

So, the topicality of solving the specified problem, its insufficient theoretical and empirical study, as well as its social significance determined the choice of the research "Social and psychological features of perfectionism as a personal attribute of a scientific and pedagogical worker."

The purpose of the study is to theoretically substantiate and empirically investigate the structure, mechanisms, factors and psychological features of perfectionism as a personal attribute of a scientific and pedagogical worker.

To achieve the goal, it is necessary to solve such tasks:

1. To conduct a theoretical and methodological analysis of the approaches to the study of the problem of perfectionism as a personal attribute of a scientific and pedagogical worker.
2. To single out the socio-psychological features of perfectionism as a personal attribute of a scientific and pedagogical worker, its structure, types, mechanisms and factors of formation, role in professional activity.
3. To determine the socio-psychological features of perfectionism as a personal property of a scientific and pedagogical worker on the basis of theoretical and empirical research.
4. To reveal the conceptual foundations of a comprehensive social psychological training program aimed at correcting the negative impact of perfectionism as a personal trait of a scientific and pedagogical worker.
5. To determine the main components of the effective implementation of a complex socio-psychological training program for the correction of the negative influence of perfectionism as a personal trait of a scientific and pedagogical worker.

A complex of the theoretical methods is used to solve the tasks: generalization, systematization, modeling; the empirical methods: informal interview, formalized questionnaire, observation, content analysis, testing, ascertaining stage of research, formative experiment; the statistical methods: non-parametric methods of differences and correlation, multivariate scaling, the methods of factorial, cluster and discriminant analysis followed by qualitative interpretation and meaningful generalization.

The theoretical significance of the study consists in the theoretical study and substantiation of the socio-psychological features of perfectionism as a personal property of the scientific and pedagogical workers; the definition of the types and components of perfectionism; the influence on the professional activity of the scientific and pedagogical workers.

The data obtained in the research process makes it possible to clarify the theoretical ideas about the structure, types, mechanisms and factors of the formation of perfectionism, its role in the professional activity. And they will also make it possible to single out the socio-psychological features of perfectionism as a personal trait of the scientific and pedagogical workers.

The practical significance of the research lies in the possibility of using the methodological tools to study the socio-psychological features of perfectionism as a personal property; the experimental verification and adaptation of a complex social-psychological training program for the correction of the negative influence of perfectionism in the professional activity of a scientific and pedagogical worker.

The results of the research can be used in the educational process of general educational institutions of various types; training of teachers at the educational institutions of higher education and advanced training of specialists in the development of the professional programs in the field of social psychology and work psychology.

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DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSLATING LEGAL TERMINOLOGY FROM ENGLISH TO UKRAINIAN

In the modern world there are issues about the importance of knowledge in the legal terminology. Legal terminology is the collection of words and phrases that have a precise or peculiar use in the law profession. Legal terminology is not only used by lawyers but also used in a wide range of associated legal professions. [1]

There are many differences in the Ukrainian and English legal system. The translation of legal texts is the relevant problem and is considered one of the most difficult types of translation. It requires not only absolute knowledge of terminology, but also it is necessary to have understanding the linguistic realities of native speakers. Inaccurate translated legal documents can lead to misunderstandings and even to annul a treaty.

Legal translation is the types of special translation that requires the singular knowledges in the legal system. The translator must use the applicable laws, special legal vocabulary and know the specifics of using foreign legal terminology in a legal context. Inaccurate translated legal documents can lead to misunderstandings and even to annul a treaty. The translator should pay special attention to the using of legal terms in a specific context considering differences in the Ukrainian and English legal system.

There are terms for legal professions, most of which are synonyms: *lawyer, law agent, jurist, jurisprudent, solicitor, advocate, attorney, legist, legalist, barrister,*

counsel, counselor, legal expert, man of law. The most used term lawyer is translated into Ukrainian as *юрист, адвокат, законознавець, правознавець.* There are also terms are used in a semantic field. For example, *jurisprudent, legist, legalist, man of law.* Their translation depends on the specific situation and this terms are also translated into Ukrainian as *юрист, адвокат, законознавець, правознавець.*[2]

To translate legal terminology there are one of the main principle. Firstly, it is a principle of content preservation. Secondly, it is a principle of contextuality – the translation of the term will be vary depending on the context. For example:

On the other hand - only 16% of Ukrainians answered yes to the question whether in Ukraine, law and order... – З іншого боку – лише 16% українців стверджувально відповідають на питання, чи є в Україні закон і порядок… [2]

The main forms of EU law are directives and regulations. – Основними формами законодавства ЄС є директиви та регуляції. In the first case, the term *law* is translated as *право*, in the second example – as *законодавство.*[2]

The term *adoption* is widely used. The term has such meanings as *всиновлення,прийняття(рішення).* For the example:

She put me up for adoption. – Вона віддала мене на всиновлення.

We'll now vote on the adoption of the new agenda. – Зараз ми проголосуємо за прийняття нового порядку денного.

The term *custody*, depending on the context, can have several Ukrainian equivalents in the legal field: *арешт, охорона, нагляд, опіка. For instance:*

Having gained custody of Jodie seven years ago, you've been her sole carer, haven't you? – Отримавши опіку над Джоді сім років тому, ви були єдиним опікуном, чи не так?

The judge has asked for him to be remanded in custody but I have a good chance of getting him out. – Суддя призначив залишити його під арештом, але в мене є шанс домогтися його звільнення.

We thought no-one knew she was in custody. – Ми думали, що нікому невідомо, що вона знаходиться під охороною.

To translate the legal documents, it is important to know not only methods and techniques, but also to have a knowledge base of a law terminology. Jurisprudence is actively developing, and therefore further research on this topic is relevant for the development and study of legal terminology aspects. In the future, this will help to avoid mistakes in legal documents and legislation.

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VIOLATION AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS DURING MARTIAL LAW

As a result of Russian aggression and the beginning of a full-scale invasion of Ukraine, martial law was introduced throughout the state by the Decree of the President of Ukraine 64/2022 of February 24, 2022 "On the Imposition of Martial Law in Ukraine".

Article 1 of this law states that the term «martial law means a special legal regime introduced in Ukraine or in certain areas of Ukraine in the event of armed aggression or threat of attack, threat to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity and provides for the granting of powers to the relevant state authorities, military command, military administrations and local self-government bodies necessary to avert the threat, repel armed aggression and ensure national security, eliminate the threat to the state» [1].At this difficult time, when Ukrainian defenders are defending their homeland, millions of Ukrainian children are suffering from Russian missiles, crimes and violations of their legal rights.

According to the Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine, as of January 1, 2023, more than 1,328 children were affected in Ukraine, 452 children were killed, 876 were injured, and about 250,000 were deported. During the war, the following fundamental rights of children are violated: the right to life and health care, the right to citizenship, the right to freedom of expression and information, the right to housing, the right to education [2].

In Ukraine, the main law regulating the situation with children in armed conflicts is the Law "On Protection of Childhood".In particular, the State shall take all necessary measures to ensure the protection of children in the zone of hostilities and armed conflicts, children affected by hostilities and armed conflicts, their care and reunification with family members, including searching for, releasing from captivity, and returning to Ukraine children illegally taken abroad [2].

There are also a number of international legal acts designed to protect children in situations of armed conflict, in particular: UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989); the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (2000, ratified by Ukraine in 2004); the Geneva Conventions for the Protection of War Victims (1949); Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions (1977); the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (2002). Currently, there is a resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the establishment of the Coordination Headquarters for the Protection of Children's Rights under Martial Law" of 17.03.2022.

The main tasks of the coordinating body are

1) coordinating the actions of executive authorities and local self-government bodies to organize the evacuation of children, including children with disabilities, orphans, children deprived of parental care, minors living or enrolled in institutions of various types, forms of ownership and subordination for round-the-clock stay, who are

placed for upbringing and cohabitation in a foster family, family-type children's home, who are under guardianship, care, or placed in families of foster caregivers, from dangerous areas,

2) making prompt decisions on the protection of children's rights;

3) coordinating the actions of executive authorities to accommodate and meet the needs of children evacuated to safe regions of Ukraine and those displaced to states of temporary residence

4) informing the citizens of Ukraine and the international community about the situation and needs for child protection under martial law [3].

In conclusion, I would like to say that every child should have regard and protection of their rights. In times of peace or war, no one has the right to violate them. State authorities, the international community, and legislative acts should regulate this issue and ensure their proper observance.

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VOLUNTEERING DURING THE WAR IN UKRAINE

Today the issues of volunteer assistance are very relevant in the conditions of a full-scale war of russia against Ukraine. At the risk of their lives, volunteers help to all who need help and attention - whether it is the transportation of citizens in more dangerous places, whether by providing food to individuals, goods, necessary things, medicines, or providing them with legal and psychological assistance.

According to Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On Volunteering", volunteering is a voluntary, socially oriented, non-profit activity carried out by volunteers by providing volunteer assistance. Volunteer assistance is work and services that are performed and provided free of charge by volunteers (that is, persons who, on a voluntary basis, carry out socially oriented non-profit activities by providing volunteer assistance) [1].

According to Art. 7 of the Law of Ukraine "On Volunteering", volunteers can be citizens of Ukraine, foreigners and stateless persons who are in Ukraine on legal grounds and are capable of action. Minors perform volunteer activities with the consent of their parents, adoptive parents, foster parents or guardian. At the same time, minors, in accordance with the current legislation, cannot provide volunteer assistance during

a special period, a legal regime of emergency or martial law, the implementation of measures to ensure national security and defense, the implementation of measures necessary to ensure the defense of Ukraine, the protection of security population and state interests in connection with the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, to overcome the consequences of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine and in some other cases.

In accordance with the current legislation, a volunteer has the right to: a) proper conditions for performing volunteer activities, in particular, receiving reliable, accurate and complete information about the procedure and conditions for conducting volunteer activities, provision of special means of protection, equipment and equipment; b) crediting the time of volunteering to the educational and industrial practice in the case of its completion in the direction corresponding to the obtained specialty, with the consent of the educational institution; c) reimbursement of expenses related to the implementation of volunteer activities, provided for in Art. 11 of the Law of Ukraine "On Volunteering"; d) other rights provided for by the agreement on conducting volunteer activities and legislation.

Along with the rights, the volunteer is also endowed with obligations (Clause 5, Article 7 of the Law of Ukraine "On Volunteering"), namely, he/she is obliged to: a) conscientiously and timely fulfill the duties related to the conduct of volunteering; b) in cases defined by legislation, undergo a medical examination and provide a health certificate; c) if necessary, undergo further training (retraining); d) prevent actions and deeds that may negatively affect the reputation of the volunteer, organization or institution on the basis of which volunteer activities are carried out; e) comply with the legal regime of information with limited access [2].

The start of a full-scale war completely changed our attitude to volunteering. Even those who had never thought about such a thing began to join. I am pleased with such a desire of Ukrainians to volunteer. Volunteering now is not only an opportunity to realize yourself, but also to become involved in our future victory and bring it closer personally.

During the war, everything depends on us, on every Ukrainian. And I am inspired by how people rally around the call, literally in a moment deciding that they are ready to give their time and energy to do something useful. In addition, volunteer assistance is now becoming a matter of survival for many. After all, they deliver food, medicine and other critical items to the affected towns and villages, where shops are closed, and evacuate people from dangerous regions. In such situations, volunteers save lives.

The most popular way of helping volunteers remains financial support (76% of benefactors). Second place is the free transfer of food, clothing, and hygiene products (69%), and today the issues of volunteer assistance are very relevant third place is the free provision of services or work (45%). Most often, residents of Ukraine sent funds to the state account of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (37%) and bank cards to those who needed financial support (32%). 27% gave aid through volunteers, and 25% through charitable foundations [3].

The problem of war indicates the need for a careful study of youth volunteerism, because it is volunteers who are the driving force that makes the country live. Currently, it is difficult to imagine a young person who is not involved in the defense of the country, because Ukraine is more united than ever, and youth workers together

with young people are part of the rear of our army. Right now, throughout Ukraine, youth centers are simultaneously becoming headquarters for assistance to displaced persons, assistance to the military and territorial defense, coordination centers for volunteers, and headquarters for the collection of humanitarian aid.

Developed volunteer activity is an indicator of civil society, as well as a characteristic of a society with an active social position. During the war, Ukraine needs as many volunteers and public organizations as possible, who will direct all their resources to solving local or global social problems.

In Ukraine, thanks to the efforts and participation of active youth, together with the Coordination Staff for Humanitarian and Social Issues of the Office of the President of Ukraine, the Spivdiya platform was created to provide psychological and legal support, support and adaptation to life during the war, to collect needs and assistance to the civilian population, as well as regarding the formation, support and search of a young person in the New Ukrainian reality.

So, even during the war, the youth centers of Ukraine have many opportunities to be useful to the community, civilians, refugees, territorial defense and the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Youth volunteering has become the most popular among young people. High-quality organization of volunteer work brings our victory closer and develops important competencies of young people for leadership, patriotism, loyalty to their country. The most important task of modern Ukrainian society is to support volunteer organizations, spread information about their work not only during crisis events, but also in peacetime [4].

Today, volunteer work is not just about social security. This is any kind of conscious volunteer work that is provided free of charge to others and that goes beyond family and friends. Volunteers can be anyone who wants to share their knowledge and skills, and at the same time gain new ones. Anyone of any age (except very young children) can become a volunteer in any area of public life. Increasingly, in today's world, volunteering is being talked about as a need to help other people. Modern volunteering is not only a very positive prosocial behavior, but also a process that creates the prospect of interesting learning, meeting new people and gaining experience. As a result, volunteering can lead to a better position in the labor market. Currently, in order to find a good job (both interesting and well-paid and developing) it is not enough to have proper education, internships are welcome, and volunteering is an opportunity to develop interests, gain practice and experience. While working, a volunteer often acquires skills that become very useful in later careers, sometimes even being a deciding factor when applying for a specific job. Volunteer assistance is becoming an increasingly valuable way of undergoing student internships and professional internships. Increasingly, people looking for employees are guided by the possible experience of work in non-governmental organizations. Such work is related to the will to act, creativity, responsibility, the ability to think independently and work in a team – these are the traits that every volunteer should have, and at the same time the traits that all employers look for in potential employees [5].

Summarizing the above, we can see that volunteer activity in Ukraine had a very important natural and legal significance, which is especially important in a difficult military period, it is aimed at removing social stigma by supporting the most needy areas and sections of the population, in our situation, it is support for our military.

The goal that unites us is to win! And to achieve this goal, the volunteer movement must only grow. The phenomenon of the volunteer movement in Ukraine in the conditions of Russian aggression is a factor in building a real civil society, and this is an element and a sign of its democratic legal state.

Volunteers are people who voluntarily and free of charge participate in socially useful activities to solve socially significant problems related to providing assistance to persons who need it. Volunteers can be people of any age and profession from various spheres and strata of society who give part of their time and knowledge for the benefit of other people and society as a whole. Therefore, now more than ever, it is important that the legislative regulation of this socially useful phenomenon be at the appropriate level: a) the most clear definition of the legal status of a volunteer; b) state support for volunteers and consolidation of state guarantees that will motivate citizens to engage in volunteer activities; c) proper social protection of volunteers (in particular, volunteers who were injured during the provision of volunteer assistance, as well as their family members - in the event of the death of the latter); d) in connection with the conduct of hostilities on the territory of Ukraine - legislative regulation of the organizational and operational aspects of the existence of the volunteer movement in Ukraine in accordance with the specified conditions.

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RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF UKRAINIAN CITIZENS UNDER MARTIAL LAW

From February 24, 2022, in connection with the military aggression of the Russian Federation, by the Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 64/2022 of 24.02.2022, on the same day approved by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, martial law was introduced on the territory of our country for a period of 30 days.

The armed aggression of the Russian Federation and its full-scale invasion of the territory of Ukraine forced the entire state apparatus and society as a whole to move to operational functioning under the conditions of the legal regime of martial law.

In general, martial law is a special legal regime introduced in Ukraine or in some of its areas in the event of armed aggression, as well as in other cases stipulated by law, and provides for the provision to the relevant authorities of the powers necessary to repel armed aggression and ensure national security. In this regard, it is also possible to temporarily, due to the threat, restriction of the constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen, indicating the duration of these restrictions [2].

However, despite all the complexities of modern realities, human rights are subject to exclusive protection. This is due to the fact that the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine recognize the highest social value of a person, his life and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security.

Legal regulation of the protection of human and citizen rights during martial law is regulated by the following regulations:

1. Constitution of Ukraine of June 28, 1996.
2. Decree of the President of Ukraine No 64/2022 "On the imposition of martial law in Ukraine dated 24.02.2022 (hereinafter – Decree No. 64/2022).
3. Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" of 12.05.2015 No 389-VIII (hereinafter - the Law of Ukraine No 389-VIII).
4. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 753 "On Approval of the Procedure for Involving Able-Bodied Persons in Socially Useful Works under Martial Law" of July 13, 2011 (hereinafter – Resolution No. 753).
5. Law of Ukraine "On transfer, forced alienation or seizure of property under the legal regime of martial law or a state of emergency" of 17.05.2012 No 4765-VI.

Protection of legal rights and freedoms of citizens is one of the key responsibilities of the state. However, there are situations when their restriction is inevitable and is carried out exclusively in the manner and by means provided for by the current legislation. Article 64 of the Constitution of Ukraine establishes exceptions under which certain restrictions on human rights and freedoms may be established. Such a basis is directly the introduction of martial law or a state of emergency [1].

Thus, by the Decree of the President of Ukraine dated 24.02.2022 No. 64/2022, martial law was introduced in Ukraine from 05:30 on February 24, 2022 for a period of 30 days. However, the term of martial law in Ukraine has been extended to this day [3].

The decision to restrict the rights and freedoms of the population is made by the military command together with other authorities.

Under martial law, some constitutional rights of citizens may be limited in order to more effectively mobilize state resources in order to counter military aggression.

In accordance with part 3 of Decree No. 64/2022 for the period of the legal regime of martial law, the constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen provided for in Articles 30-34, 38, 39, 41-44, 53 of the Constitution of Ukraine may be limited, namely:

– inviolability of housing;

– the secrecy of correspondence, telephone conversations, telegraph and other correspondence;

– non-interference in personal and family life, except in cases stipulated by the Constitution of Ukraine;

– freedom of movement, free choice of place of residence, the right to freely leave the territory of Ukraine, with the exception of restrictions established by law;

– the right to freedom of thought and speech, to the free expression of one's views and beliefs;

– the right to participate in the management of state affairs, in all-Ukrainian and local referendums, to freely elect and be elected to bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government;

– the right to assemble peacefully, without weapons and to hold meetings, rallies, marches and demonstrations;

– the right to own, use and dispose of their property, the results of their intellectual and creative activities;

– the right to entrepreneurial activity, which is not prohibited by law;

the right to work;

– the right to strike to protect their economic and social interests;

– the right to education [1].

Also, in accordance with the Law of Ukraine No. 389-VIII, labor service may be introduced for able-bodied persons who are not involved in work in the defense sphere and the sphere of ensuring the life of the population and not booked by enterprises, institutions and organizations for the period of martial law in order to perform works of a defensive nature [2].

Therefore, these measures must be carried out in accordance with the current legislation and cannot significantly limit the fundamental rights of citizens. In addition, any restrictions must be commensurate with the goals they pursue.

It is decisive that the Constitution of Ukraine, as the main guarantor of ensuring and protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, contains a list of rights that cannot be limited even during the period of martial law.

Human dignity, without question, is one of the fundamental values of mankind. Violation of this statute is unacceptable under any circumstances, even during the period of martial law [1].

The use of torture and ill-treatment completely negate the principle of human dignity. Therefore, their use is an absolute ban on the expanses of the entire civilized world, even when it comes to war.

Thus, the fundamental rights of man and citizen are not subject to restriction even during the period of martial law. Indeed, without their provision and guarantee, the existence of a person and a state in the legal democratic field is impossible.

Including

– there can be no restrictions on the basis of race, color, political, religious and other beliefs, gender, ethnic and social origin, property status, place of residence, language or other characteristics;

– citizens of Ukraine cannot be deprived of citizenship and the right to change citizenship;

– the inalienable right to life cannot be violated; respect for dignity, freedom and personal inviolability;

– the right to housing, marriage and equal rights and obligations in marriage and family cannot be limited;

– the right to professional legal aid cannot be limited; the right not to be brought twice to legal liability of the same type for the same offense; presumption of innocence; the right to protection and refusal to testify or give explanations or testimony about oneself, family members or close relatives, the circle of which is determined by law [4].

Under no circumstances, even under martial law, can the rights and freedoms of man and citizen provided for in part two of Article 64 of the Constitution of Ukraine be limited, namely: equality; citizenship; life and health; respect for dignity; freedom and security of person; appeal to the subjects of power; dwelling; equal rights and obligations in marriage; equality of children's rights; judicial and other forms of protection; compensation for damage caused by the actions of subjects of power; know your rights and obligations; non-application of the retroactive effect of laws in time; professional legal assistance; not to comply with clearly criminal orders or orders; failure to prosecute twice for the same offense; presumption of innocence; do not give testimony or explanations about yourself, family members or close relatives [1].

However, for the protection of their legal rights and interests under martial law, one should apply to law enforcement agencies – units of the National Police of Ukraine, the prosecutor's office, the Security Service of Ukraine, as well as other authorities that continue to work in the area. You can also protect your rights by going to court.

So, it can be concluded that despite the introduction of martial law, the fundamental rights of citizens continue to operate without question and their observance by the authorities is an indisputable postulate. However, certain rights of citizens of the state are restricted to ensure security and order during martial law. For example, such restrictions are the introduction of curfews, the unquestioning obligation to present identity documents, restrictions on the sale of alcoholic beverages at a certain period of the day, etc.

1. Constitution of Ukraine of June 28, 1996: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254%D0%BA/96-%D0%B2%D1%80#Text

2. Law of Ukrainka "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" of 12.05.2015: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/389-19#Text

3. Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the Imposition of Martial Law in Ukraine" from 24.02.2022 year: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/64/2022#Text

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NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE: CURRENT PROBLEMS AND EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE OF THEIR SOLUTION

One of the National Police of Ukraine problems is the level of their funding. Lawyers rightly emphasize that the state of funding of the National Police of Ukraine units remains at an extremely low level, which negatively affects the quality of police work. Most of these problems, unfortunately, have a systemic nature and have not been solved for decades.

The Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" establishes that the level of public trust in the police is the main criterion for evaluating the effectiveness of police bodies and units. The assessment of public trust level in the police is carried out by independent sociological services in accordance with the procedure determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Heads of territorial police bodies, in order to increase the authority and trust of the population in the police, systematically inform the public about the state of law and order, the measures taken to prevent crimes (Part 3 art. 11) [1].

Every year, the sociological service of the Razumkov Center conducts a survey of the trust of Ukrainian citizens in public institutions. The results of sociological research in recent years have shown that the level of trust of Ukrainian citizens in the National Police remains at a rather low level (on average, from 49.1% to 55.4% of citizens negatively assess the effectiveness of police bodies and units) [2].

Comparing these indicators with neighboring European countries, we get the following results. Thus, according to a public opinion survey conducted by the Center for Social Opinion Research, the police in Poland has the highest rating among law enforcement agencies - 72%. The level of trust in the police from 2007 till 2014 remained within 70%. In Georgia, from 2005 till 2014, the high level of trust remained at an average of 70%. According to the results of the public opinion survey of the International Republican Survey, the trust index in Georgia fell to 65% in 2015. In 2016, trust in the police in Georgia dropped to 50%. The level of trust in the police in the Czech Republic, according to the Czech Sociological Research Company STEM, gradually increased from 41% to 61% from 2006 till 2017 [3; 4, p. 35]. In our opinion, such a fairly high level of public trust in the police is connected, among other things, with proper funding of law enforcement agencies.

How does the financing of the National Police of Ukraine affect the level of public trust in the police and its effectiveness? Analysis of the practice of law enforcement allows us to conclude that this influence can be both direct and indirect, but it is significant and negative. The number of problems in the financing of the

National Police of Ukraine is really large now. One of these, for example, is the amount of wages. Low wages are one of the main reasons for the dismissal of police officers. The number of people who are dismissed from the police is extremely large. Despite the statement about the small understaffing of the National Police of Ukraine, certain trends that directly affect its effectiveness should be taken into account. The constant outflow of personnel leads to the fact that the number of experienced employees in the police is very limited. Young people who do not yet have families or children, who often live in their parents' homes, have less needs and for a certain time agree to work for the salary received from the police. However, over time, financial needs grow and the inability to cover such needs of one's own family leads to the necessity to resign from the police force or find additional income. In this way, there is an outflow of already formed, professional and experienced personnel from the police.

In this way, there is an outflow of already formed, professional and experienced personnel from the police. Thus society sees with its own eyes, and usually encounters, the incompetence of personnel, the inexperience of personnel or the banal reluctance to "redo" work for which there will be no decent incentive anyway. The situation with the salary of police officers, in our opinion, has many aspects that require clarification. Taking into account the above statistics of European countries, we can conclude that the European experience of solving the specified problem in the Ukrainian context is extremely important.

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INTERACTION BETWEEN ART AND LAW

Conventionally, the relationship between law and art is viewed through a disciplinary lens that either portrays art as a tool for legal practice and study or, conversely, shows law as a potential setting for creative engagement. Beyond disciplinary definitions, we investigate in this piece how the goals of art and law to interact with the material arrangements that already exist frequently overlap as modalities of ordering and activity in the world.

Even though art practices have a long history of addressing issues of power and politics, it has been increasingly common in recent years for artists to explicitly acknowledge and address political and activist components or methods in their work. A tiny but fascinating subgroup of examples of artists focusing their attention more directly towards the material, social, and political repercussions that law and legality have the potential to cause have recently surfaced among such politically motivated forms of creative production. In order to answer the goal of this paper, which is to look at how art and law intersect, we will look at instances of what may be considered as law within the arts, looking at art practices that, in some way or another, use the law as a direct setting or source of inspiration.

Why, one may wonder, have legal concepts been more prevalent recently in creative practice? In some ways, the solution is evident in a time when the law supports several illegal activities, including environmental destruction, predatory lending, drone attacks, police brutality, the continued denial of queer and trans rights, and other forms of violence at borders and during migration. When writing in Nazi Germany in 1935, Walter Benjamin is credited with describing the crescendo of forces that allowed fascism to overwhelm some aspects of art, technology, and politics with a nihilistic embrace of destruction that was so complete that it could be said to have taken on an aesthetic quality. He only half-jokedly referred to this as «the consummation» of an approach to art for art's sake. Benjamin emphasized the urgent necessity to oppose such movements, urging the artist to «react by politicizing art» in order to do so. Nearly a century after Benjamin, politically charged artistic activities are quite ubiquitous, spanning the political spectrum and appearing in a variety of media and contexts.

The use of art as a mobilizing tool to promote legal activities or counteractions is arguably most clear when seeking to identify art forms that may fruitfully be considered via a lens of legislative arts. In some instances, the aesthetic potential of the work of art is used to promote the legal cause being discussed, with the artist acting as a sort of artistic ally and campaigner [1].

Without taking into consideration law's unacknowledged contribution to the history of modern and contemporary art, one limits the areas of creative expression and artificially limits the historical scope. After all, participants of many avant-gardes became or re-became familiar with art through a legal fight. However, modern art is also a discipline whose claims to social, political, and economic agency are inextricably linked to the ways in which artistic identity has been and continues to be re-actualized

through numerous connections made between art and law. The persistence with which originality and authorship (and their conversion into symbolic and economic worth) are considered so central to art as to be a law itself is attested by the prevalence of copyright and freedom of expression as the main pretexts for thinking about the relationship between art and law [2].

Law and art have frequently been interwoven for millennia, with the former being a significant factor in permitting (and preventing) the latter's emergence. The necessity to comprehend how law functions in the art world has been increasingly pressing since the enormous growth of the commercial art market in the 1960s and subsequently in the 1980s. Buyers, sellers, and artists were forced to entrust lawyers with protecting their property interests due to the purchasing and selling of novel types of work as well as owners' long-standing concerns over issues of authenticity and originality.

Watershed events like the removal of Richard Serra's «Tilted Arc» and the censorship of artists like Robert Mapplethorpe in the 1980s and 1990s put significant strain on attorneys' ability to arbitrate between the divergent languages used to explain art and law, respectively. As a result, a more nuanced understanding of how art and law relate to one another started to take shape. Art and constitutional law have occasionally appeared to be at odds with one another, as when Rudolph Giuliani attempted to cut public funding for the Brooklyn Museum due to its Sensation exhibition, which featured works by Chris Ofili, or when the Supreme Court upheld the «decency clause» restriction for funding by the National Endowment for the Arts, allowing it to effectively censor artworks like that of performance artist Karen Finley. Each of those instances pits creative expression against political and cultural suppositions. In order to resolve these conflicts, the First Amendment is frequently used, which may sometimes lead to art being misinterpreted and the legal system appearing more unfriendly to cultural workers than ever.

However, there have also been instances where the opposite has occurred and art has attempted to make meaning of the law. From David Hammons's iconic «Injustice Case» (1970), a body print recalling how Bobby Seale, the leader of the Black Panther Party, was bound and gagged in a Chicago courtroom, to Curtis «Talwst» Santiago's «Por qué» (2015), which depicts the brutal killing of Eric Garner in a reclaimed ring box, artworks have played an important role in advancing the conversation on social injustice. Additionally, Felix Gonzales-Torres made a statement on the impact of AIDS and the Supreme Court's decision to preserve sodomy laws with his «unmade bed» series, in which the artist displayed his unmade bed at a museum and took photographs of the bed for use on billboard. The artwork expressed the protecting reach of the law's boundaries in a strong, intensely emotive way [3].

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THE IMPACT OF WAR: PSYCHOLOGICAL ISSUES

Wars not only divide history into pre-war and post-war periods but also leave a big mark on people's mental health. This happens in connection with losses covering almost all spheres of human life. There is a total change in values, an alteration of consciousness, and a moral state.

However, the behavior of people and their mental state in wartime have a clear explanation: it is an insufficient reaction to an inadequate situation. A significant number of the population needs and applies for psychological help. This can be traced to the increase in requests for psychological consultations, especially concerning anxiety and depressive states, uncontrolled aggression, and experiencing the loss of loved ones.

In wartime, normal life becomes impossible and the main irritant is the lack of a sense of security and the impossibility of preventing danger, which is accompanied by a constant feeling of anxiety. People are faced with unpredictable traumatic and critical situations and long-term unfavorable events, which have a negative photon effect on the psyche. Almost any traumatic experience does not pass without a trace.

In occupied regions and regions that are actual “battlefields”, people experience even greater negative changes in the functioning of the psyche. This is due to the permanent lack of basic needs, such as shelter, water, food, and electricity.

People who have left the cities that are the most dangerous also get traumatic experiences. Forcedly displaced persons, having overcome a long journey, adapt to new living conditions, and try to arrange life in new cities. However, in such cases, people very often constantly feel anxious and do not feel safe, even when they are abroad.

The life of children in wartime is also an acute issue. Children's nervous system is not yet fully formed and is very easily exposed to stimuli. Change of residence, separation from loved ones and lack of ability to understand some situations are very traumatizing for children. Children who were in war zones lost loved ones and experienced various crisis situations are very likely to have symptoms of psychological trauma later. Some will exhibit behavioral changes or psychological disturbances. The most common are depression, anxiety disorder, PTSD, and psychosomatic disorders.

One of the groups of people most in need of rehabilitation and psychological help is the military. Military personnel is constantly involved in various job tasks, and they spend a lot of time without rest, sleep, and proper living conditions. Constant experiences in connection with the loss of siblings, stress and a sense of responsibility put a lot of pressure on the moral and mental state. After serving in the armed forces or being in captivity, military personnel need long-term rehabilitation. Also, mental problems can be related to the physical condition of a soldier who has lost limbs or received other serious injuries.

Many studies are currently being conducted that predict a critical increase in the number of people with PTSD in the post-war period. Many factors negatively affect

and irritate the human nervous system. The war has a huge impact on all groups of society. Many things depend on exactly what the post-war period will be like and exactly how the war will end.

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PREVENTION OF CRIMINALS OFFENCES IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY SECURITY OF UKRAINE

Energy security is an integral element of the national security of Ukraine, like in all other modern states. During the full-scale war with the Russian Federation, the issue of energy security became one of the key issues in the context of protecting statehood. Despite this, the criminal offenses in the field of energy security cause significant damage both to the economy of Ukraine as a whole and to its citizens.

Taking into account the above mentioned, it should be stated that the improvement of domestic legislation on countering the encroachments on the energy security of Ukraine, including its harmonization with the legislation of the European Union states, as well as law enforcement activities in this area is of particular importance. This, in turn, determines the need to conduct a comprehensive scientific study of the problems related to the prevention of the criminal offenses in the field of energy security of Ukraine.

The research method is to conduct a criminological characterization of the criminal offenses committed in the field of energy security of Ukraine, to identify relevant the criminogenic factors and, on this basis, to develop the scientifically based measures aimed at improving the legislation and law enforcement activities. The determined goal of the scientific research led to the fulfillment of the following main tasks:

- to analize the state of the scientific development of the problems of preventing the criminal offenses in the field of energy security of Ukraine;

- to reveal the concepts, signs and characterize the types of the criminal offenses in the field of energy security of Ukraine;

- to carry out a comparative analysis of the legislation of Ukraine and the states of the European Union on criminal liability for committing the offenses in the field of energy security.

- to determine the state, level, dynamics and other qualitative and qualitative indicators of the criminal offenses in the field of energy security of Ukraine;

- to analyze the general and special factors of committing the criminal offenses in the field of energy security of Ukraine;

- to study the international experience of combating the criminal offenses in the field of energy security;

- to propose the amendments to the legislation of Ukraine to increase the effectiveness of combating the criminal offenses in the field of energy security of Ukraine;

- to develop a system of the measures for general and special criminological prevention of the criminal offenses in the field of energy security of Ukraine.

The scientific novelty of the expected results of the study is explained by the fact that this study is one of the first comprehensive criminological studies in Ukraine on the prevention of the criminal offenses in the field of energy security of Ukraine.

The practical significance of the expected results of this study is that the main provisions, conclusions, proposals and recommendations may contribute to the improvement of legislation on energy security of Ukraine, as well as to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement activities to combat criminal offenses in this area.

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NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIELD OF CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

A charitable organization or charity is an organization whose primary objectives are philanthropy and social well-being (e.g. educational, religious or other activities serving the public interest or common good).

The legal definition of a charitable organization (and of charity) varies between the countries and in some instances regions of the country. The regulation, the tax treatment, and the way in which charity law affects charitable organizations also vary. Ther charitable organizations may not use any of their funds to profit individual persons or entities. (However, some charitable organizations have come under scrutiny for spending a disproportionate amount of their income to pay the salaries of their leadership).

The charitable activities are one of the important sources of funding for the social, and during martial law, the military sphere. The modern realities of social life require the state to pay more attention to issues of regulating the activities of the non-profit charitable organizations in order to improve policy in the social, cultural and defense spheres, in the field of environmental protection. After all, the state of economic well-being of the countries does not allow to fully ensure the material and

financial support of such areas of social life as: the social protection of the vulnerable population groups, science and education, sports, culture and art, environmental safety, providing the military with certain types of the material and technical resources.

The stability of these spheres of the state activity is an important condition for the normal existence and development of Ukrainian society. In a certain way, the non-profit organizations can compensate for the state's material and financial failure in the specified areas and provide appropriate support. Therefore, the authorities are obliged to introduce all the necessary conditions for the development of the network of the non-profit organizations and effective stimulation of the activities in the field of the charitable activities. The absence of a clear state management policy in the field of philanthropy leads to a decrease in the effectiveness of the mentioned activity, i.e. when, in general, the socially responsible and law-abiding business representatives, due to the lack of proper support from the state, cannot implement the charitable initiatives.

The activities of the non-profit organizations in the field of charity can be used as a cover to achieve their own useful goals, different from those established for this activity in the legislation. In particular, for the purpose of tax evasion and laundering of "dirty money", the implementation of the financial and economic schemes using the preferential conditions provided for the activities of the charitable organizations (for example, importing cars into the territory of Ukraine as a charitable aid for the purpose of transferring them to third parties who are not needy, i.e. those who have the right to free transportation, but act as actual buyers, since they secretly pay for purchases abroad). Such a situation requires the state to implement an effective permitting (registration, licensing) and control and supervision policy in relation to the activities of the charitable organizations.

In order to achieve the specified goals, i.e. to provide the state with the necessary conditions for the normal operation of the non-profit organizations in the field of the charitable activities, to carry out a meaningful, clear and effective control and supervision policy for work, it is necessary to ensure a regulatory and legal basis of appropriate quality. A special role belongs to the administrative and legal principles and norms, through which the specific and understandable mechanisms of the relations of the non-profit organizations in the field of the charitable activities with the state authorities and local self-government bodies should be established. This is necessary in order to guarantee the protection of the non-profit organizations in the field of the charitable activities from abuse and interference in the activities of the government representatives, to ensure the appropriate level of transparency and legality in the activities of these organizations.

The purpose and task of the research is to develop the administrative and legal regulation of the activities of the non-profit organizations in the field of the charitable activities, which can serve as a basis for the further development of legal science in the researched field and for the improvement of current legislation and law enforcement practice. To achieve the set goal, it is necessary to solve a number of the following tasks:

- to investigate the organizations as the subjects of administrative law;
- to analyze the legal bases of regulation of the non-profit organizations;
- to characterize the characteristics of the charitable organizations and their concept;

- to formulate the concept of the administrative and legal status of the non-profit organizations in the field of the charitable activities;

- to analyze the elements of the structure of the administrative and legal status of the non-profit organizations in the field of the charitable activities;

- to reveal the target component of the administrative and legal status of the non-profit organizations in the field of the charitable activities;

- to determine the ways of improving the legal regulation of the non-profit organizations in the field of the charitable activities.

The practical significance of the expected results is that the scientific results obtained during the research can be used to improve the legal framework for the activities of the non-profit organizations in the field of the charitable activities.

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THE ESSENCE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

1. International Law is a set of rules and principles that govern the relations between states and other international actors, such as international organizations and individuals.

International Law is a complex system of rules and principles that regulate the conduct of states and other international partners in their interactions with each other. It is based on the idea that there is a community of nations with shared values and interests, and that these nations have a responsibility to work together to address common problems and promote global peace and prosperity.

International Law covers a wide range of issues, such as the recognition of states, the conduct of diplomatic relations, the use of force, human rights, environmental protection, international trade and investment, and the settlement of disputes between states. It is a constantly evolving field, shaped by changing social, economic, and political realities, as well as by the decisions of international courts and tribunals.

One of the key features of International Law is that it is largely voluntary in nature. States and other international partners are not required to follow the rules and principles of International Law, but they do so because it is in their best interests to do so. By complying with International Law, states can build trust and cooperation with other nations, promote stability and predictability in their relations, and protect their own interests in a world that is increasingly interconnected and interdependent.

2. The sources of International Law include treaties, customary international law, general principles of law recognized by civilized nations, and the decisions of international courts and tribunals.

The development and enforcement of International Law relies on the consent and cooperation of states and other international actors. While International Law provides a framework for the behavior of states and other international actors, it is ultimately up to these actors to abide by the rules and principles set forth in International Law.

In order for International Law to be effective, states must recognize the importance of International Law and be willing to comply with its provisions. International organizations such as the United Nations, the International Court of Justice, and the International Criminal Court play an important role in promoting the development and enforcement of International Law by providing a forum for the resolution of disputes and by establishing norms and standards that states are expected to follow.

However, the effectiveness of International Law can be limited by factors such as power imbalances between states, lack of resources for enforcement, and political considerations that may lead states to prioritize their own interests over the interests of the international community.

In recent years, there has been increasing concern about the erosion of International Law, as some states have become more assertive in challenging established norms and principles. This has led to a growing recognition of the importance of upholding the principles of International Law, and a renewed emphasis on the need for states to cooperate and work together to address global challenges.

Overall, the development and enforcement of International Law is an ongoing process that requires the active participation and cooperation of states and other international actors. While International Law provides a framework for the behavior of states, its effectiveness ultimately depends on the willingness of states to abide by its provisions and work together to promote global peace, security, and prosperity.

3. International Law covers a wide range of issues, including international human rights, the use of force, international trade, environmental protection, and the settlement of disputes between states. Its main goal is to promote peaceful cooperation and the rule of law among nations.

International Law is a broad and comprehensive field that encompasses a diverse array of topics, such as international human rights, the regulation of the use of force, international trade and commerce, environmental protection, and the peaceful settlement of disputes between states. Its primary objective is to foster and promote peaceful cooperation and the rule of law among nations. This involves establishing and enforcing legal frameworks and standards that govern the conduct of states in their interactions with one another, as well as with international organizations and other non-state actors. By upholding the principles of international law, nations can work together to address global challenges and achieve shared goals, while also safeguarding the interests and rights of their own citizens and those of other nations.

International Law is created through treaties, custom, and general principles of law recognized by nations. It is enforced through a variety of mechanisms, including international courts and tribunals, diplomatic channels, and national legal systems. International law is constantly evolving and adapting to meet the changing needs of the international community. It plays a vital role in promoting and protecting human rights, ensuring global security, regulating international trade and commerce, and mitigating environmental risks. However, the effectiveness of international law can sometimes be limited by the lack of consensus among states and the challenges of enforcing its provisions. Nonetheless, international law remains an essential tool for promoting peace and cooperation among nations.

Impact of international law on Ukraine.

International law has played an important role in Ukraine's history and development, particularly in the wake of its independence from the Soviet Union in 1991. Ukraine has ratified numerous international agreements and treaties, including the UN Charter, the European Convention on Human Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, among others. These agreements have provided a framework for Ukraine to promote and protect human rights, democracy, and the rule of law within its borders.

Additionally, Ukraine's adherence to international law has been critical in its efforts to resolve conflicts with neighboring countries, including Russia. Ukraine has sought to use international legal mechanisms to hold Russia accountable for its annexation of Crimea in 2014 and its involvement in the conflict in eastern Ukraine. Ukraine has also sought to resolve other territorial disputes with its neighbors through international arbitration and negotiation, demonstrating its commitment to the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with international law.

Overall, the influence of international law on Ukraine has been significant, shaping the country's policies and relationships with other nations, and contributing to its efforts to promote stability, democracy, and the rule of law in the region.

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THE CORONAVIRUS AND ITS IMPACT ON CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES

What is a coronavirus and what are its manifestations in humans? Coronavirus is an acute viral disease characterized by predominant damage to the respiratory tract and gastrointestinal tract. The coronavirus is a zoonotic infection. The disease was first detected in humans in December 2019 in the city of Wuhan in central China. The disease began as an outbreak that turned into a pandemic. The cause of the disease was the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus, the circulation of which among the human population was unknown until December 2019.

The first cases of infection with the coronavirus infection (COVID-19) in the United States of America were recorded in January 2020. Later, cases of infection were registered in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and all populated territories of the United States, except the United States. American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands. On March 26, 2020, the United States took first place in the world in terms of the number of patients, ahead of China and Italy. In response to the COVID-19

pandemic, state governments in the United States issued mandatory stay-at-home orders around the end of March 2020.

The global quarantine measures and quarantines introduced in response to the global COVID-19 pandemic have had some consequences for everyday life. Unfortunately, most of the effects of COVID-19 and the related lockdowns have been alarmingly negative, with the gradual increase in deaths, job losses, unemployment, and the impending global financial crisis being among the most common problems around the world. However, the main question remains, has crime changed during the coronavirus? Almost all anecdotal evidence suggests that crime in the US has indeed changed, and there are many signs that crime has decreased since the start of the COVID-19 lockdown [2].

Despite the variation in the estimates by which crime has fallen, one finding seems relatively consistent: Crime has fallen in the US since states began moving toward lockdowns. While almost all-anecdotal evidence points to a decline in crime, it is important to realize that there are still many unknowns about how much crime has declined in the US. Three factors make this most difficult. First, to conclusively determine that crime has decreased nationwide requires national data – or at least nationally representative data. Second, service seeking is one, but not the only, indicator of whether a crime has declined. Other metrics and measurement strategies are needed. Because of its widespread acceptance as a realistic view of crime, we particularly need self-report data. Third, most media focus on big cities. A set of analyzes of small and medium-sized cities and rural areas is urgently needed to determine whether what is likely happening in large cities is happening in all regions of the US.

After studying the scientific articles of Ashby and John, we can say that crime in the USA has changed in some aspects, but we cannot talk about it from the positive side. Ashby analyzed over a dozen U.S. cities of various sizes and compared crime rates for six major crimes: 1) aggravated assault in public, 2) aggravated residential assault, 3) residential burglary, and 4) non-residential burglary, 5) theft of vehicles, and 6) theft from cars. The most common conclusion was that crime rates did not change before and after COVID-19. When changes did occur, they were random and seemed to depend heavily on the city or county being studied [1].

In addition, John's work investigated crimes committed by peer groups and crimes committed without an accomplice, i.e. unlawful violence, serious assault, and murder. In conclusion, he noted that the first type of crime decreased due to a decrease in petty theft, while the second type, on the contrary, remained at the same level or increased [2].

In summary, after the spread of COVID-19, US authorities issued orders to keep people at home to minimize the spread of the pandemic. This was done by closing schools, canceling public events (including almost all sports and social events), and advising or ordering people to stay at home except for essential travel. Therefore, the majority of schoolchildren and students remained on distance learning, which did not allow "potential criminals" to commit small crimes. Because petty, gang offenses far outnumber serious, non-gang crimes, changes in the social order that lead to a reduction in petty offenses will lead to a decrease in the overall crime rate even if there is an increase in more serious crime.

Thus, the evidence suggests that a major reason for the decline in crime in the U.S. is likely to be that government-sanctioned interventions have temporarily removed the peer group as a viable means of providing for offenders.

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POLYSEMY AND MONOSEMY OF CRIMINAL LAW TERMS IN ENGLISH-UKRAINIAN DISCOURSE

In the professional legal system terminology commonly used polysemy and monosemy terms of criminal law. The law terms can be polysemy or monosemy according to semantics. Both polysemy and monosemy represent difficult problems in legal translation. As a result it creates misunderstanding between Ukrainian and English law system.

Polysemantic means the words that have two and more meanings. Most English law terms are polysemantic. The law term "*rape"* is vivid examples of polysemous words often found in legal texts. It means 1) *to force someone to have sex when they are unwilling, using violence or threatening behavior*. It can be translated in Ukrainian as *"крадіжка", "знищення", "зґвалтування": She was pulled from the car and raped.– "Її витягли з машини та зґвалтували.". 2) Rape also means to damage or destroy something by using it in an unsuitable way.– "Developers are raping the countryside".* It is a problem because it is creating some mistakes in legal documents during translation from English to Ukrainian. [1]

Another example is word *"custody" – "опіка", "арешт", "охорона", "нагляд".* Such terms can have different meanings depending on the general content and on the specific features of their using: 1) *the legal right or duty to care for someone or something, especially a child after its parents have separated or died;*

2) the state of being kept in prison, especially while waiting to go to court for trial. For instance:

1) The parents were given joint custody. – "Батьки отримали спільну опіку."

2) The suspect is now in custody. – "Зараз підозрюваний перебуває під вартою."[1]

The concept *"adoption"* that translated in Ukrainian *"усиновлення", "вибір"* is also widely used and there is polysemantic: 1) the act of legally taking a child to be taken care of as your own; 2) choosing or taking something as your own. For example:

1) The adoption of a woman candidate was seen as controversial. – "Прийняття жінки-кандидата вважалося суперечливим"

2) The last ten years have seen a dramatic fall in the number of adoptions. – "Прийняття жінки-кандидата вважалося суперечливим" [1]

Polysemantic in legal terminology has specific feature. The same term is often used with different meanings in various fields of law.[2]

The monosemy means that words have only one meaning. Some English law terms are monosemantic. The law term *"prison"* has only one meaning – *a building where criminals are forced to live as a punishment*. This term that is not uncommon in legal texts. in Ukrainian it means *"в'язниця"*. For examples:

Conditions in the prison are said to be appalling. – "Кажуть, що умови у в'язниці жахливі"

He's spent a lot of time in prison. – "Він провів багато часу у в'язниці"

Also in the legal texts can be used popular monosemy term *"verdict" – "вирок"* that means *an official decision made in a court at the end of a trial – офіційне рішення, прийняте судом наприкінці судового розгляду*:

It was a verdict of guilty. – Це був обвинувальний вирок.

We disagree with this jury's verdict. – Ми не згодні з цим вердиктом журі.

The term *"felon" – "злочинець"* is used also in one meaning. It means – *someone who has committed a crime – той, хто вчинив злочин.* For example:

The convicted felon was in prison. – Злочинець був у в'язниці.

He was charged with being a felon in possession of a firearm. – Його звинуватили у зловживанні вогнепальною зброєю. [3]

To sum up there are many polysemy and monosemy terms in legal terminology that makes difficulties in English-Ukrainian discourse. Monosemy is especially important in the legal system. The legal term should be accurate. The use of metaphors and epithets, polysemantic terminology and expressions should be avoided. Therefore, you should not use polysemantic terms in the legal vocabulary, as they do not contribute to the unification of legal terminology.

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2. K.N Kayumova, "The use of polysemy in legal texts", pp. 48–51, Jul. 2022.
3. Theo A.J.M. Janssen "Cognitive Approaches to Lexical Semantics", pp. 93-122, March. 2003.

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BRITISH PARLIAMENT: TRADITIONS AND MODERNITY

England is a country of contrasts that harmoniously combines incompatible things. On the one hand, it is one of the most conservative countries in the world, which especially preserves its ancient traditions. On the other hand, it is an extremely progressive, modern country that is constantly developing and changing. The Parliament of Great Britain is a vivid example of such a "harmonious contradiction".

The opening of the parliament is one of the most interesting events, an annual event that dates back to the 16th century. The protocol of the event has not changed since 1852, since the Palace of Westminster reconstruction after the Great Fire of 1834. The central event of the opening is the monarch's speech, who in his speech sets the legislative priorities of the government for the next parliamentary year. According to tradition, the participants of the ceremony are members of both houses - Lords and Commons, ambassadors, heads of Commonwealth countries diplomatic missions, judges.

At the beginning, the monarch is taken in a horse-drawn carriage to the special entrance to Westminster from Buckingham Palace. The monarch's crown is carried in a separate carriage leading the procession. For such an event, the monarch has a special dress that she/he puts on in the dressing room before going to the House of Lords.

When the monarch is ready to deliver his speech, the Black Rod, as the goldenmaster is historically called, goes to the House of Commons to invite members to meet the monarch. As he approaches the meeting hall, the door slams shut right in front of him. Such is the tradition that symbolizes the independence of parliament members from the head of state. "Black Rod" knocks three times on the door. Over time, a recess formed on the door in the place where the rod knocks. With this knock, the representatives of the British Legislature accept the invitation and go to the King in the House of Lords.

The key moment of the opening ceremony is the monarch's speech, which is fully prepared by the Prime Minister and his cabinet. For a long time, the text of the speech was written on leather scrolls. However, since 2013, the tradition has been changed and the speech is now written on parchment. The speech is given to the monarch by the lord chancellor, who is kneeling. After the presentation, he descends the stairs backwards, so as not to show disrespect to his majesty.

Sometimes it happens that monarchs miss the opening of parliament. Elizabeth II was not present at the ceremony due to pregnancy in 1959 and 1963. Then, instead of her, the speech was read by the Lord Chancellor.

Most often, the opening ceremony of the parliament was missed by Queen Victoria, who after the death of her husband in 1861 was present only 7 times.

Parliament consists of two chambers: the upper chamber – the House of Lords and the lower – the House of Commons. The combination of opposites: top and bottom, nobility and common people – always implies a conflict, which is a prerequisite for the development of civilization and society in particular. Thus, the work practice of this

structure, its durability and productivity testify to the effectiveness of this form of state management.

The composition of the House of Lords is formed from clergy (representatives of the Anglican Church), secular lords. It is important to note that the members of this house are not elected, but receive seats in the government through inheritance. Today, the number of members of the House of Lords is 826. According to the BBC, it is the second largest legislature in the world after the Chinese National Assembly.

In contrast to the aforementioned chamber, members of the House of Commons are democratically elected. Anyone who wants to in a fair election race, by simply obtaining a majority of votes, can become a part of the government of England. The number of members of this house is 650 people, who are elected for a 5 years term. The number of elected members of the House of Commons corresponds to the number of constituencies, so it may change depending on the population.

The House of Commons has its own special structure: speaker, vice-speaker, leader, clerk.

The parliament of the new convocation starts its work from the election of the head of the government – the Speaker from among the oldest and most respected members. This candidacy is agreed upon by the leaders of the political parties and the monarch. At the end of his term, according to tradition, the Speaker receives the title of baron and membership in the House of Lords. The main tasks of the speaker are to ensure the interaction of the House with the monarch, the government, other institutions of power and organizational management of the House. The role of the speaker is very important, as he determines the order of the deputies' speech, makes sure that they speak to the point, controls the debate course and applies disciplinary measures to the order violators. To work on draft laws, a committee is elected and its chairman is appointed by the Speaker. The question of whether the draft law is one of the financial ones and the decision to hold a meeting of the Committee of the Whole House is also within its powers.

The speaker has three deputies, who are non-partisan and do not vote on the basis of normal conditions. Deputy Speaker: The first deputy speaker is the Chairman of ways and means, who replaces the speaker in his absence.

The government in the House is represented by the Leader of the House, this is his main function. In accordance with his powers, he determines the agenda and programs of legislative measures. Since 1978, the House of Commons Act was adopted, according to which the leader is appointed by the monarch on the proposal of the Prime Minister.

Clerk is a permanent position (this person is not a member of the House of Commons). He is the house chief adviser on procedural issues. He gives advice to the Speaker, signing orders and official statements are within his duties. In Great Britain and other Anglo-Saxon countries, a new law submitted to the legislative body is called a Bill. It is the clerk who signs and seals it. He heads the Board Management, which consists of six departments. The clerk has an assistant.

Order and security in the ward are maintained by the Sergeant-at-Arms. This is an official whose duty it is to carry a ceremonial mace (a symbol of the authority of the Crown and the House), which is placed on the table before the meeting.

Committees function within the House of Commons: general committees, select committees, joint committees, Committee of the Whole House.

It is from among the members of the House of Commons that the Prime Minister of Great Britain is elected, he becomes the person who leads the leading party. The Prime Minister of Great Britain is the head of government and has many executive functions. The position is currently held by Rishi Sunak of the Conservative Party. According to tradition, during his term of office, he resides at 10 Downing Street in London. This is not only the place of residence, but also the official residence of the head of the government. Usually, the British government, namely the Cabinet (Secretaries of State for Home Affairs and Defense, Treasury and others) meets in Downing Street. At the same address, the so-called "inner cabinet" meets for 1 hour every week, which is formed by leading persons whom the prime minister especially trusts.

According to the law, the number of persons forming the government headed by the prime minister is a maximum of 95 persons - ministers, junior ministers and secretaries.

The United Kingdom is one of the most authoritative and influential countries in the world, in which the way of government is unique and effective.

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STUDENTS' FOREIGN LANGUAGE COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE: CONCEPT AND REASONS

All European educational systems are attaching increasing importance to the learning of foreign languages, since there is a dire need to educate multilingual and multicultural citizens in a context where the linguistic consequences of globalization are more and more evident. The globalizing process is forcing European education systems to pay more and more attention to the learning of foreign languages.

The modern requirements for the foreign language proficiency in high school include the presence of foreign language communicative competence of future specialists.

The term "communicative competence" is comprised of two words, the combination of which means "competence to communicate". This simple lexicosemantical analysis uncovers the fact that the central word in the syntagm "communicative competence" is the word "competence". "Competence" is one of the most controversial terms in the field of general and applied linguistics [2].

Communicative competence is defined as a certain level of language proficiency, speech and social-cultural set of knowledge, skills and abilities that enable to vary acceptably and appropriately their communicative behavior in a communicative way depending on the functional predictors of foreign language communication and creates the basis for the qualified information and creative activities in various fields [3]. Communicative competence refers to a learner's ability to use language to communicate successfully.

According to Canale and Swain communicative competence is a synthesis of an underlying system of knowledge and skill needed for communication. In their concept of communicative competence, knowledge refers to the (conscious or unconscious) knowledge of an individual about language and about other aspects of language use. They indicate that there are three types of knowledge:

- knowledge of underlying grammatical principles;
- knowledge of how to use language in a social context in order to fulfil communicative functions;
- knowledge of how to combine utterances and communicative functions with respect to discourse principles.

In addition, their concept of skill refers to how an individual can use the knowledge in actual communication [1].

Teaching a foreign language in high school is aimed, first and foremost, on the formation of linguistic personality that is capable of cross-cultural communication in the conditions of active social interaction with other cultures.

The basic principles of the communicative-oriented socio-cultural education of students in the conditions of foreign language communication include the following:

- the principle of intensive intellectualization of the educational communicative activity of students;
- the principle of taking into account the profiles of preparing majors in language faculties;
- the principle of balance of the academic and extracurricular activities of students in obtaining the rules of intercultural communication;
- the principle of humanistic psychological component of foreign pedagogical language communication [3].

So, it is obvious that socio-cultural education in the process of learning English is a part of language education with the students' development the integrative skills to communicate in this language in all forms of the educational process's organization.

To ensure the full implementation of the communicative task it is better to use various kinds of collective and differentiated work in the classroom, to exchange the information and the results of the verbal activity of students by giving a certain amount of new information.

It should be noted that for successful process of students' professional competence formation and interest stimulation it is important to create such conditions and situations of learning a foreign language in which the desired motives and goals are developed and implemented in view of the previous positive experience, individual characteristics and personal aspirations. It is necessary to form a positive and conscious attitude to the educational process. This is a strong motivating factor since the creation of positive emotional sphere in the process of learning a foreign language helps maintain interest to the subject and ensures the correct choice in motivating students [4].

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COMPUTER IN MODERN SOCIETY

As the world progresses on in this never-ending chase for a time and wealth, it is undeniable that science has made astounding developments.

As the 21st century looms ahead, it is clear to see that it has advancements that humanity may never have dreamed of and one of these shining developments is the well-recognized computer. Having the Latin meaning of 'computing' or 'reckoning' the computer is an invention that was called the 'MAN OF THE YEAR' in a survey carried out by an international magazine [1].

The computer system is not a simple machine. It is like a very modern and highly complex calculator. It can do all the functions at a speedy rate and also helps us to search and progress in our homes and businesses. A computer can therefore be called a calculator with a twist for not only does it perform fast calculations, but it also has other special characteristics. The computer has thoroughly changed the way we witness things, with its special auto correcting tools, which work with all languages, all logic and all subjects [1].

There was a time when computers were only heard of as a luxury. However today they are an unavoidable part of success and development. No longer are they owned only through theft and by the filthy rich, in fact computers are and will in the coming days and months be used to accomplish the brilliant goals of success and unparalleled development. For example, in India, the accurate knowledge and use of computers will bring change in a big and astonishing way. It will lead to the demolition of illiteracy, and lead to optimism, efficiency, productivity and high quality [1].

Even now in our day to day lives, computers have been allotted an integral role to play. They can be seen being used not only at the office or at home, but in all kinds of sectors and businesses. They are used at airports, restaurants, railway stations, banks etc. slowly and gradually, as computers are penetrating through the modern society, people are getting more and more optimistic about the promises its invention made. They are also used in the government sectors, businesses and industry, and through witnessing the rapid progress of the computer; mankind slowly sees the lights it has brought along [1].

Computers these days can be found everywhere from being the brain of new cars and helping you drive without getting lost to just sitting on your arm and telling you the correct time. A computer isn't just the thing that sits on your desk to be used for word processing. They are amazing machines able to do things some people don't even think possible. Computers are helping humans live. They take off many

responsibilities so people just watch the numbers on the screen and not worry about anything else as the computer does the rest. Computers also save lives. SWAT teams use them inside radio controlled robots that can disarm all sorts of bombs or even serve as a camera to go through small spaces that people can't get through. A computer is something not to be underestimated.

Computers are not only becoming faster every day but they are also becoming smaller. Around 40 years ago, computers were as big as several rooms and needed thousands of times more power than a personal computer today [2].

One of the best things about the computer is the fact that it can help us to save so much of manual power, cost, and time. By the use of a computer, tasks can be done automatically and that will lead to saving the countless hours that may otherwise have been spent on doing the job manually.

Computers also ensure more accuracy. Examples of such cases include ticket booking, payment of bills, insurance and shopping. Interestingly, automatic operations of vehicles, like trains also help to ensure further safety and reliability of the journey. Computers can be used to observe and predict traffic patterns which would be a grand benefit to all and would save the hassle of getting stuck for hours in the roadblocks and traffics [1].

Computers can also drastically change the way agricultural tasks and businesses are carried out all over the world. With regard to agriculture, computers are being used to find out the best possible kinds of soil, plants and to check which match of these would result in the perfect crops. Use of computers thus in this sector along with the use of better agricultural practices and products in several countries, like India, could help the agricultural industry reach soaring heights, directly assuring the welfare of the economy [1].

Technology is everywhere in the modern world. This is due to advances in science and all applied disciplines that provide people with more opportunities in life. The world is changing thanks to the development of scientific thought. That is why, over time, technology has become an inexplicable part of our lives. In this regard, people try to do their best with a technological approach, trying to implement all possible measures or techniques in learning, work and entertainment. Such an idea goes beyond all understanding when it touches to the point of absurdity on the question of the use of technology for humanity [3].

Some say that the Internet and computer games harm the development of children and young people in general. Contrary to this assertion, students use online libraries and various sources for successful reading in education. This helps them to draw parallels between different statements or issues raised in class to present a personal opinion. Such an opinion can be assumed in relation to Google services. Indeed, they are useful for the educational development of young people. For example, Google Books provides one of the largest digital libraries in the world. Moreover, there are also antique materials and, let's say, lost for centuries. Those materials that were classified as "Top Secret" are available today. Moreover, this technology saves time because there is a corresponding quick search. So students can find any quote in a particular book [3].

To sum up, the world of technological progress is increasing every day. It is vital for a contemporary individual to be familiar with new technologies, because they can take more benefits then one can suppose.

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CIVIL LAW IN UKRAINE

Civil law in Ukraine is a comprehensive legal system that regulates the relationships between individuals and legal entities in various areas of law, including contracts, property, torts, family law, and inheritance law. It provides a framework for resolving disputes, enforcing legal obligations, and protecting the rights and interests of parties involved in civil legal relationships.

The Civil Code of Ukraine, which was adopted in 2003 and came into force in 2004, serves as the primary legal source for civil law in Ukraine. It sets out the general rules and principles of civil law in Ukraine. It sets out the general rules and principles of civil law, including provisions on legal capacity, obligations, property rights, and legal remedies for each contract or other civil wrongs.

In addition to the Civil Code, several other laws and regulations govern civil law in Ukraine, including the Law of Ukraine "On Consumer Protection" and the Law of Ukraine "On Contractual System in Ukraine". These laws provide specific rules and requirements for various aspects of civil law such as consumer protection, contracts, and dispute resolution.

Overall, civil law in Ukraine is designed to provide a fair and effective system for resolving disputes and protecting the right and interests of individuals and organizations in civil legal relationships. Within its comprehensive legal framework and specific regulations, civil law plays an important role in shaping the social and economic environment in Ukraine.

The Ukrainian civil law system is a complex legal framework that governs civil relations between individuals, legal entities, and the state. It consists of a set of laws, regulations, and legal norms that regulate various aspects of civil relationships, including contracts, property rights, inheritance torts, family law, and other civil matters.

The Ukrainian civil law system is primarily based on legislation, including the Civil Code of Ukraine, which is the principal legal source for civil law. The Civil Code outlines the general rules and principles governing civil law in Ukraine, including the concept of legal capacity, obligations, property rights, and legal remedies for civil wrongs.

In addition to the Civil Code, other laws and regulations play a crucial role in regulating civil law in Ukraine. For instance, the Law of Ukraine “On Protection of Consumer Rights” provides for the protection of consumers' rights and interests in various commercial transactions, while the Law of Ukraine “On Enforcement Proceedings” sets out the procedures for the enforcement of court judgments and other legal decisions.

Moreover, court practice is also an essential part of the Ukrainian Civil Law system. The decisions of courts and arbitration tribunals establish precedents that are followed by other courts and provide guidance on how to interpret and apply legal norms in specific cases.

Overall, the Ukrainian civil law system is a vital legal framework that regulates civil relations in the country. Its comprehensive legal norms and regulations provide individuals and legal entities with a clear understanding of their rights and obligations in civil legal relationships, ensuring a fair and efficient system for resolving disputes and protecting the interests of all parties involved.

Civil Law in Ukraine plays a crucial role in protecting property rights, ensuring fair and efficient contract execution, and providing legal remedies for harm suffered by individuals and organizations. Property rights are protected under the Civil Code of Ukraine, which sets out the principles for ownership, use, and transfer of property ownership through purchase, exchange, or donation.

In addition, civil law in Ukraine provides for the creation and enforcement of contracts, which are crucial for economic activity and business operations. The Civil Code of Ukraine sets out the general principles governing contracts, including the formation of a contract its validity, and the party’s rights and obligations. The Civil Code also outlines various types of contracts, such as sales, lease, and service agreements, and provides rules for their execution and termination.

Moreover, civil law in Ukraine offers legal remedies for individuals and organizations who suffer harm because of civil wrongs committed by others. The Civil Code provides for the right to compensation for damages suffered because of breaches of contracts, violations of property rights, or other civil wrongs. The code also establishes the procedures for filing claims and seeking legal remedies in case of civil disputes.

In conclusion, civil law in Ukraine plays a vital role in ensuring a fair and efficient legal system for protecting property rights, facilitating contract execution, and providing remedies for harm suffered by individuals and organizations. Its comprehensive legal framework and rules for civil relations provide a stable and predictable legal environment for conducting business and resolving disputes, which is essential for the development of a modern and thriving economy.

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THE LANGUAGE AS ONE OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THE FORMATION OF A HUMAN BEING AND OF A NATION

"Whoever does not love his mother tongue, the sweet holy sounds of his childhood, does not deserve to be called a human being." J.G. Herder

[1]Is there a response to this war adequate for each of us and our Ukrainian society? Have we changed since Russia came to our land? What exactly has changed in us? Do we strive to become patriots of our country and restore the true, pure Ukrainian language and history?

So, I will start answering these questions, but they are much broader than one can imagine, both from a psychological point of view and from a historical point of view. I will start with some axioms that cannot be denied.

1. The formation of a new person, a new society, and the creation of a strong, consolidated Ukrainian nation is our most urgent task and problem.

2. Consolidated people who were around a national idea have created powerful and stable cultural, political, and economic systems of their states. These people who have honor and understand why, how and what they live for, they build states and change the world. Those who, through blood, suffering, and fear of death, have kept the Anthem of Ukraine in their hearts. Thanks to them we do have what we have today.

That is the honor that a successful nation should have, and I'm talking about Ukrainians, this is the sum of the national dignities of each of us, which our poets, scientists, and some powerful politicians talk about so often from time to time. The national idea is the desire to be the best, reflected at the level of the individual and the entire nation. It is the desire to be, like a constant incentive, and not the self-confidence that we already are, that makes the national idea the most universal progress driver, firstly, for a person, secondly, for a nation, and thirdly, for humanity.

Our universe has not invented anything else - any attempts to deny this axiom about language and taking the other way may lead to the destabilization in society and the degradation of both human being and state.

Precisely at the time of war, when language is a weapon, many Ukrainians quite often deny the pure language usage and its importance. Different levels of understanding by our leaders, public institutions, and citizens of the national role in

[1] https://smr.gov.ua/uk/dovidka/pravilno-govorimo-ta-pishemo/390-vislovi-pro-movu.html#:~:text

shaping the state and, especially, the individual are the basis for the constant confrontation between them.

The functional and psychological factor is very important, as it helps to understand how much the concepts of a Ukrainian who speaks and thinks in Ukrainian differ from those of a Ukrainian who both speaks and thinks in Russian.

In our usual discussions and political debates about language, we focus only on its function - communicative (language as means of communication).

As they say as you please, you can speak any language as long as you are understood, right? The most important thing is for a person to be kind. If it were so simple, then, probably, over the tens of thousands of years of its evolution, humanity would switch to some kind of universally understood, convenient language long ago.

For example, it could be Morse language (you don't even need to strain your vocal cords). It's easy!

This is a joke actually. But our in-house "agitators" were able to counter this ridiculous methodological doctrine of everyday people indifferent to the language of their people with an even less convincing one about the before mentioned richness and melodiousness of the Ukrainian language.

Why didn't these arguments work out and why didn't Russian-speaking Ukrainians return to the language of their parents (grandparents) in large numbers?

Firstly, because the Russian language is also not poor and melodious in its own way.

Secondly, from a communicative point of view, a Russian-speaking Ukrainian sees no noticeable difference in the exchange of information in one or another language (although there is a problem here)

So why is that every successful nation and every normal person in particular is given such a sacred duty to preserve one's native language at the level of consciousness and subconsciousness, at the level of personal and collective morality, at the level of customary and state law, at the instinctive and reflexive level, etc.? What are the reasons? And, most importantly, what is the expediency and purpose?

The answer to these questions is a component, and, perhaps, the basis of the answer to another one, perhaps the most universal question:it is about the expediency of human existence and humanity, and their purpose.

In our opinion, Mykola Rerikh answered it brilliantly, briefly and precisely "Man and humanity exist in the world in order to cooperate with each other and with the universe in development."

And the role of language in human and community life, and thus in this global cooperation of people and nations, is determined by very specific functions.

Firstly, in addition to communicative one, language also performs the following functions: epistemological (cognitive); expressive (energetic, sensory, emotional); creative, in particular thought-creative; nominative (nominative); identification, culture-generative, and aesthetic.

And secondly, these functions of language, in fact, embody the most important psycho-emotional, cognitive (related to consciousness) mechanisms of human and national development.

Emotional and figurative callings like "language is the soul of the people" will not convince a pragmatic person who does not always feel even his own soul and who will continue speaking a different language.

Such arguments could not become convincing in answering the classic trivial but natural questions of the average person: "What difference does it make?", "Do I care?", "What good will it do to me and my children?".

It should be an answer that would be understood not only by the poets-agitators, but also by those whom they persuade.

If, for example, German, Polish, or Japanese lenguages are less rich and melodious than Ukrainian, so why is it immoral and impossible for every respectable German, Pole, Japanese, Russian to betray their own language?

Ignoring the language of one's people has not been and is not a criterion of morality in any human civilization and culture.

We cannot ignore and betray the millions of the best who gave their lives for our nation to be itself, it is the moral precept of every civilized nation that cares about its own continuity.

This moral language aspect problem could achieve a lot in Ukraine, if the relevant public institutions were willing to work in this direction.

So, have we changed in this field? Are we ready to change for the sake of ourselves, our spiritual values and development? If so, let's continue taking this path, and then we realize that language is our treasure and that its development is necessary both for us and the state.

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LEGAL STATUS OF A REFUGEE AND A TEMPORARILY PROTECTED PERSON

The paper deals with a comprehensive study, scientific analysis of the national and international legislation regulating the legal status of the refugees and persons in need of temporary protection, the process of the relations between the legal entities that cooperate with each other in providing the assistance to such a category of population as the refugees and persons in need of temporary protection.

Unfortunately, the current events in Ukraine – namely the full-scale war in Ukraine – have resulted in devastating human consequences on a scale and pace not seen since World War II.

The words "refugee", "forced displaced person", "person in need of temporary protection", "refugee from the occupied territory" are deeply embedded in the everyday life of Ukrainians. Every day, we become the main witnesses of the great migration of families, single people, children who leave their homes because of the war.

The legislation of Ukraine on refugees and persons in need of additional or temporary protection meets the modern requirements to a certain extent, but it is declarative and still remains insufficient to solve many specific problems. Therefore, the analysis of Ukrainian international legislation regarding the legal status of the refugees and persons in need of temporary protection is relevant, because there is still a significant amount of work needed to bring the legal status of the refugees in Ukraine in line with Ithe nternational and European standards.

In 2001, Ukraine acceded to the 1951 UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees and brought the national legislation into line with these international acts. The main source of the refugee rights institute is international treaties in the form of the conventions and agreements. The treaty base of the Institute of Refugee Rights includes conventions and agreements of two categories: directly regulating the status of the refugees; relating to human rights but applicable to refugees or containing the specific provisions determining their status. The problem of the refugees and asylum seekers is multifaceted and global in nature, therefore any approach to its analysis and any solution to it must be comprehensive and take into account all its aspects, namely, from the causes of the forced displacement of people to the development of the necessary measures response in different situations.

In the process of research, the following tasks are to be solved:

· to investigate the history, sources and methodology of research;

· to analyze the legal status of a refugee and a person in need of temporary protection;

· to analuze the differences between these categories;

· to outline the main positions of Ukraine on the world stage regarding the protection of the rights of the refugees and persons in need of additional protection.

The scientific novelty of the expected research results. is that, in connection with the topicality of the issue, a comprehensive study of the legal regulation of the system of protection of the refugees and temporarily protected persons is conducted. The specific signs of the differences in these legal statuses are highlighted, and the ways to solve the problems at the national and international levels regarding the provision of adequate protection and assistance to the relevant categories of persons are proposed.

The conclusions can serve to improve the procedure for regulating the mechanism of providing protection, helping the studied categories of persons, namely the refugees and persons in need of temporary protection.

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AFFIXATION AS A PRODUCTIVE WAY OF TERM-FORMATION (USING THE TERMINOLOGY OF THE FIELD OF OPERATIONAL ACTIVITY OF EMERGENCY AND RESCUE FORMS)

The modern terminology of the sphere of operational activity of emergency and rescue formations was developed as a result of the accumulation of centuries-old experience of fire protection, protection of the population and territories from the consequences of military actions, rescue in peacetime. In modern conditions of rapid social and industrial development, the terminology of various fields is in the focus of attention of scientists. Leading scientists consider the problems related to the definition of the term "term", the analysis of its morphological structure, consideration of semantic and sociological aspects and the specifics of the translation of terminological units.

The vocabulary of English is in a state of constant replenishment, and morphological methods, such as affixation (a method of forming new words by adding word-forming affixes, that is, prefixes and suffixes, to the bases of various parts of the language), make a "dominant contribution" to the enrichment of the vocabulary of the English language on stage of its development.

The most productive prefixes, which are used to form the terms of operational and rescue activities, include the following: extra - (extrapolate), hexa- (hexavalentchromium, hexavalentmanganese), poly - (polycrystalline), post - (postweld), pre - (preheating), re- (recrystallization), trans- (transversetensiletests), ultra- (ultrahard), under- (underwaterexplosion), over- (overtop), counter- (counterterrorism), semi- (semiarid), dis- (disorientation), mis- (misinformation) and non- (nonhazardous), inter- (interoperability), micro- (microhardness).

Each affix has a meaning that is superimposed on the general meaning of the term. For example, the prefix post- means that the action takes place after something and is used in the terms postdisaster, postfire, postflood, postevent, postemergency.

The prefix under- means a position below, under something, below the level of something. For example, terms: undermining, underground, underwater, underslung, undercut, underwrite.

The English prefix pre- has the opposite meaning, that is, one that precedes something, happens on the eve. For example: prefabricated, preemergency, precrises, predisaster.

The prefix extra- has the meaning of excess or additional quantity. For example: extraweak, extrahigh, extrahazard.

A similar word-forming meaning has the prefix over-, for example: overwing, overtop, oversized.

The meaning counter-, contrary- has the prefix counter-, for example: countermeasure, counterdrug, counterepidemic, counterterrorism.

The English prefixes super- and ultra- have the word-forming meaning of exclusivity, high efficiency, or high quality, for example: ultraviolet, ultrasonic, supervision, supertyphoon.

The prefix semi- is added to the base of words and has the meaning semi-: semiarid, semitrailer, semidry.

The prefixes dis-, mis- and non- have a negative word-forming meaning. Among the single-word terms of operational and rescue activities selected by us, there are the following examples of joining the mentioned prefixes to the bases:

- disinfection, disinfect, disorientation, discrimination, dissymmetric, disinfectant, disposition, disabled, disturbances, displaced, displacement;
- nonmaintained, nonhostile, nonhazardous, nondomestic, nonair, nonfire, nonevacuated, nonemergency, nonmilitary, nonseismic, nonexplosive, noncombustible, noncontaminated, nonstructural;
- misinformation, misfortune.

The affix inter-, which means activity between several subjects, turned out to be quite productive. For example: intermittent, intermediate, interagency, interoperability, interaction, international.

Violation of borders, going beyond the limits - this meaning in the English language has the prefix trans-, examples are transboundary, transborder, transportable, transportation, transmission, transfusion.

Morphological analysis of the terms of operational and rescue activity allowed to reveal a large number of Latin and Greek roots and prefixes.

The prefix micro- is formed from the Greek root and serves to form the name of lower units equal to one millionth of the original units, it is a term element of such vocabulary units as microtensile, microhardness, microalloying, microstructure and many others.

The following are among the most productive suffixes used to form the terms of operational and rescue activities:

-ing (suffix of German origin, meaning action, process, state): weathering, cooling, microalloying, melting, heating;

-ion (Romanic borrowing, meaning of the act of action, conditions of action, process of action): abrasion, absorption, adsorption, inhalation, extrication, contamination, indication, inspection, corrosion, deformation;

-ness (expresses the value of a property, quality, state or feature, abstract from the object, is attached to root adjectives): microhardness, toughness;

-ity (attaches to the bases of borrowed complex adjectives, expressing the meaning of state, quality, condition, feature, etc.): morbidity, conductivity, porosity, ductility;

-y (Greek suffix forming abstract nouns): microscopy;

-er (suffix with the meaning of a weapon of influence, used to form nouns denoting devices, devices, tools with which an action is performed): alerter, wrecker, analyzer, anemometer, resuscitator, aspirator, biomarker, bolometer, igniter, caller, generator , defibrillator.

And also less productive suffixes: -ed: stranded, ignited, suffocated; -ant – desiccant, contaminant; -ability – ignitability, flammability, recoverability; -ism – ismbotulism, volcanism; -ment – impoundment.

The analysis of the English terminology in the field of operational activity of emergency and rescue formations allows us to conclude that the group of terms are nominative units that express the names of scientific phenomena and concepts. Moreover, they play the role of one of the most important components of the scientific and technical text, which ensure the accurate transmission of the content. To the most productive prefixes, with the help of which the terms of operational and rescue activities are formed, include the following: extra - , hexa- , poly - , post - , pre - , re- , sub- , super- , trans- , ultra- , under- . The most productive suffixes that became the driving force behind the word formation of the studied terms are the following: -ing, -ion, -ness, -ity, -y, -er, -ed, -ary, -ant, -ous, -ency, -ability, - ism, -ment.

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HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking is one of the most pressing social issues of our time. Human trafficking is a global problem that affects millions of people around the world. It is a serious crime that involves the exploitation of human beings for financial gain, taking advantage of their vulnerability. It is a global problem that affects the lives of millions of people, and it is a major violation of human rights. The victims of human trafficking are often vulnerable and marginalized, making them an easy target for traffickers. Human trafficking is defined as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons by means of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, or abuse of power of a position of vulnerability for the purpose of exploitation. It is a violation of human rights and a form of modern-day slavery. Let`s consider the causes of human trafficking, the effects on victims, the international response to this issue, discuss the role of governments, organizations, and individuals in combating human trafficking.

Causes of Human Trafficking. Human trafficking is a complex problem that has many different causes. The causes of human trafficking are complex and multi-faceted. Poverty, lack of economic opportunity, political instability, and cultural norms can create a favorable environment for traffickers to exploit individuals. Other factors, such as gender discrimination and gender-based violence, can also contribute to the vulnerability of individuals to traffickers.In general,they can be divided into the following main categories : external (An ineffective anti-trafficking system in the world, Demand for human trafficking, Availability of opportunities for traffickers, Offer, presence of potential victims) and internal(economic, social, psychological, informational, legal)

Let's start with external ones:

1. Ineffective anti-trafficking system in the world (opening of borders, simplification of travel opportunities; inconsistency of the international normative legal framework regarding prevention of human trafficking and protection of victims is real conditions, lack of mechanism and implementation of laws; corruption responsible bodies that ensure compliance with the law; inconsistency of migration policy with the realities of the labor market countries; more loyal 231 legislation on prostitution in many countries of the world; formation of international criminal associations; internationalization of the shadow economy).

2. Demand for human trafficking (due to the existence demand for low-paid labor and commercial sex exploitation, especially the exploitation of children; work in industries where the main population does not want to work for a number of reasons including due to dangerous working conditions).

3. Availability of opportunities for human traffickers (financial rewards for human trafficking; impunity for committing crimes, minimal risk of negative consequences for themselves traders; lack of justice for victims and potential victims, victims, which enables traffickers to manipulate their impunity).

4. Offer, presence of potential victims (poverty and economic inequality between countries and regions; limitation offers for employment in the middle of their countries; presence of wars or armed conflicts; lack of registration at birth, legal status and citizenship of a large part population, especially national minorities).

Internal prerequisites for human trafficking include: are as follows:

1.Economic Causes One of the key economic causes of human trafficking is poverty. People living in poverty are often desperate to find a way to provide for their families and are more likely to be taken advantage of by traffickers. This is especially true in countries with weak or nonexistent labor laws and few economic opportunities. Another economic factor is the demand for cheap labor and services. This demand drives traffickers to target vulnerable populations, such as women and children, as they are seen as easier to exploit. Economic (economic instability in the state; the presence of a shadow economy; deformation in the sphere of distribution of benefits; violation of the principles of social justice; social inequality in the country; high level of unemployment in the country; limitation employment opportunities; low material level income of the population; low standard of living of the majority the population, first of all the young; unfavorable living conditions; material interest).

2. Social causes of human trafficking include gender inequality, discrimination, and lack of education. Women and girls are particularly vulnerable to traffickers due to their gender, as they may be seen as easier to exploit. Discrimination based on race, ethnicity, and even sexual orientation can also make people more likely to be targeted. Finally, lack of education and awareness can lead to people being taken advantage of by traffickers. Social (family composition - restructuring, multiple children, etc.; divorce; family relations – absent parental care of children; presence of violence in the family; authoritarian behavior of parents, abuse and neglect, often by parents, family members, or others; expectation of financial assistance from one of the family members; departure 232 family members abroad; deviant behavior of parents – use alcohol, narcotic substances and addiction to them, criminal activity; low level of education; weak professional skills).

3. Psychological (distortion of moral values significant parts of the population and their deformation, which is caused by a number of reasons: trouble in the family; neglect or excessively strict control that provokes protest, regardless of wealth families; violation of emotional contacts with family members; shortcomings of sex-role education; unformedness a positive image of "I"; value system in the parental family; lack of spiritual principles; the desire to be approved for the account another; the state of crisis in which Ukrainian citizens are and which led to a decrease in self-defense, psychological deterioration well-being of people).

4. Informational (poor awareness of Ukrainian citizens regarding employment opportunities and stay abroad and their consequences; publication of a lot of promising advertising in the press and "agitation"; low awareness of human rights; social stereotypes of upbringing).

5. Legal (lack of proper protection system victims; insufficient protection of Ukrainian citizens from hands "human traffickers" both in Ukraine and abroad; not enough punishment of criminals).

Forms of human trafficking :

sexual exploitation;

use in porn business;

involvement in criminal activity;
involvement in debt bondage;
adoption (adoption) with provision of profit;
use in armed conflicts;
exploitation of her work;
forced labor;
forced pregnancy;
removal of organs;
conducting experiments on a person without his consent;
forced labor

Forced labor (forced provision of services) is any work or service that requires any person to perform any service at risk.

Sexual exploitation is the use of another person's person for profit to satisfy the sexual needs of third parties. When used in the porn industry, it should be understood the involvement of a person (as an actor, extra, worker, etc.) in the production, distribution or sale of objects that are carriers of graphic information, which is aimed at restoring sexual passion through cynical, shameless, crudely naturalistic or an unnatural reflection of a mortal. people's life.

Involvement in criminal activity is actions related to a direct mental or physical influence on a person and carried out with the aim of provoking his desire to participate in one or more crimes. Involvement in criminal activity involves all types of physical violence and mental influence (persuasion, intimidation, bribery, deception, inciting feelings of revenge, envy or other inducement, offering to commit a crime, promising to receive or sell stolen property, giving advice about the place and methods of committing or hiding). traces of a crime, the use of alcoholic beverages, narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances with a person with the facilitation of his treatment before the commission of the crime, etc.).

Involvement in debt bondage is putting a person in a situation where, having become a debtor, he provides personal work to secure his debt, but the value of the work performed is not included in the repayment of the debt or if the duration of this work is not limited and its nature is not determined. In practice, such a state is reached, for example, by a woman who is sold to a house of tolerance of another country, whose owner, having paid money to the seller for the woman, takes all the documents from him, returning them only after working out the amount she paid and receiving it.

Adoption (adoption) with the provision of assistance is the drawing up of a special legal act on ensuring the upbringing of a minor child in the family as a son or daughter, made for obtaining any material benefit or making certain expenses at the expense of adoption (adoption).

Forced pregnancy is the use of the reproductive functions of a woman's body through natural or artificial insemination without her voluntary consent and the subsequent forcing of a woman to bear a child.

Extraction of organs is the removal from the human body of its constituent part, which has a certain structure and special purpose (organ of vision, heart, lungs, diseases, kidneys, pancreas with duodenum, spleen, etc.).

Conducting researchers without her consent - committing without the permission of a person physiological or psychological influence on her body using methods that are not allowed for general use, that is, people are experimental.

II. Effects on Victims Human trafficking has devastating effects on its victims. Victims of trafficking often suffer physical and psychological abuse, exploitation, and neglect. They are often denied basic human rights and freedoms, such as the right to education and healthcare. Victims may also experience social isolation as they are often cut off from their family and friends. III. International Response The international community has taken steps to combat human trafficking. The United Nations has adopted protocols to protect victims and provide assistance to those who have been trafficked. Governments have also passed laws to criminalize human trafficking and provide assistance to victims. Organizations such as the International Labor Organization, the International Organization for Migration, and the International Committee of the Red Cross are working to combat human trafficking by raising awareness, providing assistance to victims, and advocating for policy changes.

Rights of victims of human trafficking.

A person who has been established as a victim of human trafficking has the right to ensure personal safety, respect, as well as to receive free of charge: information about his rights and opportunities, expressed in the language that such person possesses; medical, psychological, social, legal and other necessary assistance; temporary accommodation, at the request of the affected person and in case of lack of housing, in institutions of assistance for persons affected by human trafficking, for a period of up to three months, which, if necessary, can be extended by the decision of the local state administration, in particular in connection with participation of a person as a victim or witness in a criminal trial; compensation for moral and material damage at the expense of the persons who caused it, in accordance with the procedure established by the Civil Code of Ukraine; one-time financial assistance in accordance with the procedure established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine; assistance in employment, realization of the right to education and professional training. A foreigner and a stateless person who has been established as a victim of human trafficking on the territory of Ukraine, in addition to the rights provided for in the first part of this article, also have the right to: obtaining the services of an interpreter free of charge; temporary stay in Ukraine for a period of up to three months, which can be extended if necessary, in particular in connection with their participation as victims or witnesses in a criminal trial; permanent residence on the territory of Ukraine in accordance with the procedure established by law. A certificate on the status of a person who has suffered from human trafficking is the basis for registration in the central body of the executive power, which implements the state policy in the field of registration of natural persons. If the entities that carry out measures in the field of combating human trafficking have reasonable grounds to believe that the life, physical or mental health or freedom and integrity of a person who has suffered from human trafficking and is a foreigner or a stateless person will be threatened in in the case of her return to the country of origin after the end of her stay in Ukraine, in accordance with the established procedure, this person can be extended the status of a victim of human trafficking, which is the basis for obtaining a permit to stay in the territory of Ukraine until such circumstances cease. A person who has been granted the right to stay in Ukraine in accordance with the fourth part of this article and who has lived continuously in the territory of Ukraine for three years from the date of establishment of the status of a victim of human trafficking, has the right to obtain an immigration permit in accordance with the procedure established by law .Providing assistance to a person who has suffered from human trafficking does not

depend on: the appeal of such a person to law enforcement agencies and his participation in the criminal process; such a person has an identity document.

Information about children affected by child trafficking.

Where victims of trafficking or witnesses of trafficking are children, all actions applicable to them shall be based on the principles set out in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocol on the Rights of the Child to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on Trafficking in Children , child prostitution and child pornography. If a person's age is uncertain and there are grounds to believe that this person is a child, he is considered a child and is given special protection until his age is established. A person who has become aware of a child who has suffered from child trafficking is obliged to immediately and with confidentiality ensure the notification of such a child to the body of internal affairs at the place of his stay and the local state administration.In the event of suspicion of the involvement of the child's parents or their substitutes in child trafficking, persons who are constantly in contact with children in the fields of education, health care, culture, physical education and sports, recreation and recreation, judicial and in law enforcement spheres in accordance with the procedure established by the current legislation, law enforcement agencies inform about it.The state provides assistance to the child from the moment when there are reasons to believe that he has suffered from child trafficking and until the child's rehabilitation is complete.

Role of Governments, Organizations, and Individuals. The fight against human trafficking requires the efforts of governments, organizations, and individuals. Governments can pass laws to criminalize trafficking and protect victims. Organizations can work to raise awareness and provide assistance to victims. Finally, individuals can help by educating themselves on the issue, advocating for policy changes, and donating to organizations that are working to combat human trafficking.

Conclusion Human trafficking is a complex problem that has devastating effects on its victims. It is a global issue that requires the efforts of governments, organizations, and individuals. The international community has taken steps to combat trafficking, but more needs to be done. It is up to us to take action and ensure that the victims of human trafficking are protected.

Prevention Preventing human trafficking requires a multi-faceted approach. Governments should work to improve access to education and economic opportunities, as well as to strengthen labor protections and social safety nets. The private sector should also take steps to prevent and address human trafficking, such as by training employees to recognize and report signs of trafficking and ensuring that their supply chains are free from exploitation.

Consequences .The consequences of human trafficking can be devastating for the victims. They can experience physical and psychological trauma, as well as long-term physical and mental health issues. Victims may also be exposed to exploitation, violence, and abuse, and may be subjected to discrimination, stigma, and exploitation.

Human trafficking and the war in Ukraine

Since the beginning of the war, the risk of falling into a situation of human trafficking has increased significantly. This is due to the fact that some people left for temporary residence in Europe, some were displaced within the state, and a significant number of people were forcibly deported to the territory of Russia and Belarus. In addition, Russian aggression and crimes committed by representatives of the aggressor

state against the civilian population of Ukraine, in particular, their illegal detention, captivity and use in armed conflict, exacerbated the problem of labor and sexual exploitation. As a result of the Russian full-scale aggression, millions of people were forced to leave their homes. Losing their homes and social ties, they become vulnerable to a number of risks, including those related to human trafficking. First of all, the risk is highest for women and children. Ukrainian men and women who have gone to other countries are especially vulnerable to human trafficking. Since the beginning of the Russian invasion, 63 reports about possible facts of human trafficking concerning Ukrainians have been received through Europol channels from various European countries. Six criminal cases related to possible sexual exploitation were opened. However, victims of human trafficking do not always prefer to turn to law enforcement agencies. Therefore, modern online tools that provide anonymity and provide useful information are important.

Conclusion.Human trafficking is a global problem that affects millions of people around the world. Governments and the private sector must work together to prevent and address this issue, by providing access to education and economic opportunities, strengthening labor protections and social safety nets, and training employees to recognize and report signs of trafficking. Only by taking a comprehensive approach can we hope to eliminate human trafficking and protect the rights and dignity of all individuals.

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WAR CRIMES AND TERRORIST ACTIONS COMMITTED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Nowadays, international law forbids starting a war for any reason unless in self-defence or after authorization of the UNSC per Chapter VII powers. However, Russia has violated the main principles of international law by occupying some territories of Ukraine and starting a full-scale invasion. Moreover, the Law of Armed Conflicts (LOAC) obliges states to follow certain rules during the war.

Not targeting civilians is one of the basic principles of conducting war. Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions says: “The civilian population as such, as well as individual civilians, shall not be the object of attack. Acts or threats of violence the primary purpose of which is to spread terror among the civilian population are prohibited” (Art.51). Nevertheless, since the start of the war Russian Federation has been attacking civilians intentionally to break the resistance and morale of Ukrainians and incline the government and ordinary people to accept the unfair ultimatums.By these actions, Russia is also violating IV Geneva Convention. These among other crimes they are accused of torture and execution of civilians in Bucha which violates art.32 of the IV Geneva Convention, attack on the hospital in Mariupol functioning as a maternity house and children’s hospital, which violates art.14,18 and others. Russia constantly violates the basic principle of LOAC of military necessity and humanity,

distinction and avoiding unnecessary suffering. According to the UN report, from 24 February 2022, when the Russian Federation's full-scale attack against Ukraine started, to 27 November 2022 OHCHR recorded 17,023 civilian casualties in the country: 6,655 killed and 10,368 injured.

Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions condemns attacks on civilian infrastructure. In Art. 48 it is mentioned "to ensure respect for and protection of the civilian population and civilian objects, the Parties to the conflict shall at all times distinguish…between civilian objects and military objectives and accordingly shall direct their operations only against military objectives" [1]. However, there are a lot of examples of violation of this rule by Russia. According to the Deputy Head of the Office of the President of Ukraine, 350 thousand objects and millions of square meters of residential, educational, medical and sports infrastructure are destroyed [2].

The most recent example is Russian attacks on energy facilities in Ukraine which led to a blackout in the whole country. Many of them are located far away from the front line and Russia has not gained any military advantage by attacking them, only causing a strain on Ukraine's energy system which adversely affects the life of civilians and is used to undermine Ukrainian morale. It is another violation of the basic principles of the LOAC of military necessity and the distinction between civilian and military objects.

Mercenaries are prohibited by international law, for instance, the UN Mercenary Convention prohibits states from recruiting, using, financing and training mercenaries [5]. Although the involvement of private military forces is also prohibited by Russian Constitution, it is proved that Vladimir Putin actively uses the Wagner Group in military operations. Wagner Group is a private military organization which is responsible for war crimes in Ukraine, Syria and some African countries and is recognized as a criminal organization by the United States. They are accused of torture, murder, sexual violence, mass executions and enforced disappearances. For instance, in 2017, a video published online by an unknown source showed five men in military uniform speaking Russian torturing, beheading, and mutilating the body of Syrian civilian Mohammad Taha Ismail al-Abdullah [4]. Also, the group was accused of preparing for the assassination of Volodymyr Zelenskyy. Russia denies having any link to this group, although its leader Yevgeny Prigozhin is known for having a good relationship with Putin.

Keeping civilians hostage is prohibited by international law and the law of armed conflicts. Nevertheless, since the start of the war, there were a lot of examples of Russians taking hostages. This is a rude violation of the Geneva Convention (Art. 3, Art. 34, Art. 147) [6] and must be considered a war crime and an act of terror. According to the Mayor of Melitopol Russians have stopped releasing Ukrainians from the occupied territories, and whole towns are being kept hostage. Assumably, people are being kept to serve as a "living shield" and will be used to stop the attack of the Ukrainian Armed Forces.

In general, before the war, Ukraine supplied 12% of world exports of wheat, more than 18% of barley, and more than 50% of sunflower oil. After the coronavirus crisis and several natural cataclysms, the situation with global food security was already complicated. Due to this, the Russian invasion creates an even bigger risk of a global food crisis, which may cause starvation of thousands of people, first of all in Africa and Asia. Among the countries which are dependent on Ukrainian wheat supply

are Lebanon, Somalia, Egypt and other states. It is impossible to transport the grains because of Russian aggression, as grain was mostly transported by seaports, which are being blocked by Russians. It resulted in a sharp rise in the cost of food and has already caused famine in some regions of Africa, for instance in Somalia.

All in all, I am convinced that Russian Federation is not only a sponsor of terrorism but should be recognized as a terrorist state. It corresponds to all characteristics of a terrorist organization, as its actions are politically motivated and aimed mostly at the civilian population. Russia does not follow international agreements and customary law and violated its obligations set out in the Budapest memorandum. Due to this, I believe the actions of the Russian Federation are a threat not only to Ukraine but to the whole international society, so stricter regulations must be implemented towards Russia.

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PECULIARITIES OF VOCABULARY TRANSLATION IN THE FIELD OF CYBERSECURITY

Despite the fact that cybersecurity emerged at the end of the XX century, this section of information security has become the most widely used and developed only nowadays. And now cybersecurity permeates almost every aspect of our daily lives. Over time, specific terminology has emerged in this new field, which is developing as rapidly as its subject area. Cybersecurity terminology is constantly being updated and replenished with new lexical items. The conducted study examines the peculiarities of translating English terms in the field of cybersecurity into Ukrainian.

Analyzing the data obtained, it is worth noting that lexical and semantic transformations are used most often when translating cybersecurity terms, while

grammatical and complex transformations are rarely used, which is due to the stylistic features of scientific and technical translation.

Thus, we have identified 5 main translation methods used for cybersecurity terms:

1. Calquing. It is carried out by copying the structure of an English word by replacing its constituent parts with their lexical equivalents in Ukrainian, and both morphemes and whole words, and even phrases fall under calquing. For example, *social engineering* – соціальна інженерія; *zombie network* – зомбі-мережа; *antivirus app* – антивірусний додаток; *antivirus protection* – антивірусний захист; *grey list* – сірий список.

2. Transcription and transliteration. Transcription transmits the sound form of an English word, while transliteration reproduces its letter composition. In many cases, both methods are used simultaneously in translation. For example, *cyberbullying* – кібербулінг; *impersonation* – імперсонація; *hacker* – хакер.

3. Grammatical substitution. This translation transformation is carried out by changing a grammatical unit of the English language into a grammatical unit of the Ukrainian language with a different grammatical meaning. For example, *threat control* – контроль загроз; *security analytics* – аналітика безпеки; *security advice* – рекомендації щодо забезпечення безпеки; *labeled security protection* – захист за мітками безпеки.

4. Concretization. It is used to replace a lexical unit of the English language that has a broad connotation with a lexical unit of the Ukrainian language that has a narrow connotation. For example, *intrusion sensor* – датчик охоронної сигналізації; *leakage* – витік даних, інформації; *malicious tools* – шкідливі інструментальні програми; *obfuscation* – заплутування програмного коду; *perimeter defense* – захист безпеки системи, мережі, організації.

5. Explication. It is used to replace a lexical item in English with a detailed description of this lexical item in Ukrainian. For example, *hacker-powered security* – забезпечення безпеки завдяки білим хакерам; *key management* – управління криптографічними ключами; *red team* – незалежна група спеціалістів-аудиторів; *bug bounty* – премія виявлення вразливості (помилки, дефекту); *cybershenanigans* – махінації з допомогою мережевих комп'ютерів.

Moreover, analyzing the data obtained (see Table 2), it should be noted that calquing is the most common way to translate cybersecurity terms. Transcription and transliteration are also used quite often. In addition, the analysis revealed that along with calquing, transcription, and transliteration, translation transformations such as grammatical substitution, concretization, and explication are also used, but in terms of percentage, these translation methods are rarely used.

The study found that the translation of single-component cybersecurity terms is carried out by applying the following translation transformations: calquing – 45%, transcription and transliteration – 22%, grammatical substitution – 13%, concretization – 11%, and explication – 9%.

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PROCEDURAL STATUS OF THE OFFICIAL WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DETAINEES

It is known, that the detention of the offenders is an integral element of fighting against crime. But, first of all, the offender is a person, whose rights and freedoms are recognized as the highest value. One of the persons, who in the criminal proceedings ensures the possibility of the detainees to exercise their rights is an official responsible for the detainees.

The authorities of the National Police of Ukraine assigned the duty to ensure the rights and freedoms of the detained persons to the persons responsible for the detainees. That is why the institute of the officials responsible for the detainees should function in every body of the pre-trial investigation. This means that the procedural status of the officials responsible for the detainees, their activities and powers is conditioned by the detention of the persons suspected of committing a crime, and therefore cannot be carried out without the latter.

The regulatory and legal basis of the activity of such officials, first of all, includes the Code of Criminal Procedure of Ukraine and the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine No. 570 of July 6, 2017 "On the organization of the activities of the pre-trial investigation bodies of the National Police of Ukraine" (hereinafter – the Order).

The official responsible for the detainees is a police officer whose task is to control the observance of the rights and freedoms of the detainee, as well as to directly ensure their rights. This concept is contained in Part 1 of Section X of the Order.

Let's consider Article 212 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine – 'Person responsible for the detainees'. Part 1 states that one or more officials responsible for the detainees must be appointed to the subdivision of the pre-trial investigation body [1]. The Order also states that the number of the officials responsible for the detainees in the subdivision, which includes the pre-trial investigation body, is determined by the heads of the GUNP, taking into account the requirements of the law, which regulates the operation of temporary detention centers [2].

The legislator makes it possible to appoint several officials to the unit of the pre-trial investigation body for the effective and quick investigation of a criminal offense, because the number of the detainees per day or even simultaneously delivered to the pre-trial investigation body may vary and one official will not be able to fulfill the duties assigned to them in full. Also, the number of the employees is taken into account according to the district of the service territory. Such a position requires the constant presence at the workplace, that is why the officials responsible for the detainees replace each other and properly perform their functions.

Part 3 of Chapter X of the Order explains that the official responsible for the detainees is directly subordinated and accountable to the head of the pre-trial investigation body. However, in subsection 2.3, we will consider the problem of this norm, since such subordination is illogically determined by the legislator.

Since the official responsible for the detainees "works" with the detainees, it is necessary to pay attention to the safety measures when communicating with the detainees. This is due to the fact that the official responsible for the detainees does not know the social danger of the detainee and is in a risk situation. This statement originated several rules:

• to communicate with each detainee separately (there should be only one detainee and tje official responsible for the detainees' stay in the premises);

• to stand facing the detainee and back to the door;

• to stay indoors near the front door [3];

• to keep a distance when communicating;

• to control the behaviour of the detainees;

• to avoid the verbal conflict.

Part 2 of Article 212 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine contains an imperative requirement that the investigators cannot be responsible for the detainees, as they have completely different powers during the criminal proceedings. And we will also add that the investigators are obliged to carry out checks in cases of resolving the issue of the responsibility of the persons in the event that there are grounds for a well-grounded suspicion that the delivery of the detained person took longer than it is necessary and in the violation of the detention procedure defined by the Code of Criminal Procedure of Ukraine [5]. Although such a provision contradicts the functional status of the investigator, and such an obligation should be assigned to the prosecutor, as the procedural head of the pre-trial investigation or the head of the pre-trial investigation body, if such a violation of the law is committed directly by the investigator [6]. Therefore, we will consider the powers of the official in more detail.

The official responsible for the detainees is obliged to act within the limits of his authority, which includes, first of all, immediately registering the detainee (specified in paragraph 2, part 3 of Article 212 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine) [1]. The analysis of the content of the relevant procedural norms, in which the adverb "immediately" is used in determining the deadline for the implementation of these measures, from a lexical point of view, means "at once", "urgently", "without delay" [4].

The main task of recording the actions with a detained person is to ensure the preservation of the information related to all the aspects of his being under the control of the authorized officials. In a practical sense, it is important that from the moment of the first contact of the detained person with ther law enforcement officer, all thre

information about the place of thre detention and the period of time during which the deprivation of liberty continues is recorded in the relevant procedural document (protocol) [2]. This procedure includes the recording of the exact time and date of delivery of the detained person and other information provided by the accounting documentation.

After the registration, the person responsible for the detainees checks whether the authorized official has complied with the requirements of the criminal procedural legislation regarding the explanation of the reasons for the detention and his procedural rights to the arrested person, as well as regarding the notification of other persons about the detention, provided for in Article 213 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine [1].

Let's consider the reports of other persons about the detention. The right of the detained person to inform other persons about the detention is that the authorized official who carried out the detention is obliged to give the detained person the opportunity to immediately inform the close relatives, family members or other persons whom he chooses about his detention. If the authorized official who carried out the detention has grounds for a well-grounded suspicion that, upon notification of the detention, this person may harm the pre-trial investigation, he may carry out such notification on his own, but without violating the requirement for its immediacy [1]. If a minor is detained, parents or adoptive parents, guardians, custodians, guardianship authority are notified in the same procedural order; in case of detention of an employee of the personnel of the intelligence agency of Ukraine while performing his official duties, the relevant intelligence agency shall be notified; in cases of detention of a state executor or a private executor – the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine is notified within 24 hours, and in the case of individuals who are private executors – the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine and the Council of Private Executors of Ukraine).

On the basis of the above mentioned, the official responsible for the has the obligation to check the compliance with the requirements regarding the notification of the detention by the authorized official, and in case of failure to notify of the detention, to carry out the actions provided for in this article independently.

The scope of the duties of the official responsible for the detainees also includes:

• to release the detainee immediately after the disappearance of the reason for the detention or the expiration of the term for the detention provided for in Art. 211 of the Criminal Procedural Code (CPC) of Ukraine;

• to ensure the proper treatment of the detainee and the observance of his rights provided for by the Constitution of Ukraine, this Code and other laws of Ukraine;

• to accept and record the statements and complaints received from the detained person;

• to provide a record of all the actions involving the detainee, including the time of their start and end, as well as the persons who performed such actions or were present during such actions;

• taking into account the external signs and interviewing the detainee, to check his state of health, the presence of the physical injuries and, if necessary, ensure the immediate provision of the appropriate medical assistance and the recording by a medical worker of any bodily injuries or deterioration of the detainee's health. At his request, a specific person who has the right to engage in the medical activity may be included to the group of the persons providing the medical assistance to the detainee.

The official responsible for the detainees, in addition to the duties provided for in Articles 212 and 213 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, must:

1) keep records of the persons detained by the investigators who are suspected of committing a crime, as well as suspects who have been remanded in custody;

2) report daily in writing to the head of the pre-trial investigation body on the state of the compliance with the rights of the persons detained on suspicion of committing a crime;

3) when registering a detainee, check the presence of the visible injuries on his body; if there are reasons to ensure the immediate provision of the appropriate medical assistance and recording of the bodily injuries by a medical worker;

4) in the case of a detainee's application for the use of violence during the detention, record his statement and accept it in writing;

5) in advance, but no later than three hours before the end:

• within 24 hours from the moment of the detention, inform the head of the pre-trial investigation body about the need to release the detainee in the event that he is not served with a notice of suspicion;

• within 60 hours from the moment of the detention, inform the head of the pre-trial investigation body about the need to release the detainee if he is not brought to the court for consideration of the petition for the selection of a preventive measure against him;

6) not to allow the outsiders, including the employees of the operational divisions, other police officials to the detained persons, without the written permission of the investigator conducting the investigation in criminal proceedings, or the prosecutor conducting the procedural management of the pre-trial investigation [3].

Thus, the functioning of the institute of the officials responsible for the control of the detainees is an integral component of ensuring the rights of the detainees.

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FUNCTIONING OF ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION IN UKRAINE

The war continues, and the number of human victims on the front and among the civilian population is increasing daily. Now more than ever, it's crucial to recognize that our lives can end anytime. The war once again emphasized the need for transplantation development in Ukraine. After death we can save someone's life.

In Ukraine, organ transplantation reform started at the end of 2019 when Parliament passed a new law that set this industry in motion. According to the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, it had to become part of health reform taking place in Ukraine.

Our authorities can use the experience of organ transplantation work in other countries. Spain is considered a "golden standard" country in terms of the number of transplants performed. In Spain a person automatically becomes a donor in the case of sudden death. The exception is when a person spoke against it when still being alive.

Although formally everything depends on the donor's decision, in practice, doctors usually communicate with the deceased donor's relatives and ask the family for permission to remove the organs. And because the level of awareness about organ donation in this country is high, the refusal rate is extremely low. The organ transplant system in Spain is centralized and the state created the Organización Nacional de Trasplantes, or ONT which is responsible for coordinating the transplant process: identifying and interacting with donors, negotiating with donors' relatives and organizing all organ transplant procedures.

A different system is used in the United States, called mandated choice, under which people must give their consent when alive to use their organs after death. If someone does not give their consent, doctors will be able to use their organs for transplants after death only with the written consent of the close relatives of the deceased. The country encourages people to donate their organs for transplant purposes after death by explaining that it can save other people's lives. Therefore, a significant proportion of people agree to a post-mortem organ donation in the United States: 90% of Americans support donation, with 60% signing a posthumous donation statement.

In the United States, everyone is asked whether he or she agrees to become a donor after death when applying for a driver's license. It is also possible to get registered as a donor online. The United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS) manages the waiting list and the list of potential donors. It is a non-profit organization collaborating with volunteer organizations. UNOS coordinates transplant processes at the national level, is responsible for delivering the removed organs to transplant centers and recipients.

Where do we stand? Organ transplantation has been possible in Ukraine since 1999. As in the United States, Ukraine currently follows a mandated choice policy with regard to transplantation. Parliament has been debating the adoption of a presumed consent policy for years.

For a long time, organ transplant operations have been an exception rather than an established practice in Ukraine. One of the main reasons is the lack of practice in diagnosing brain death. Doctors must promptly record the moment when the brain is already dead. Then, an examination is performed to see if there are any contraindications and whether the organs are suitable for transplantation. And only after that do negotiations with relatives of the deceased begin about consenting to organ donation.

In order to improve the situation with domestic organ transplantation, at the end of 2019, Parliament adopted the new law "On application of the transplantation of anatomical materials to a human being". According to the new law, transplantation activities should be based exclusively on the Unified State Information System of Organ and Tissue Transplantation (EDIST). The major changes concerned Article 143 of the Criminal Code. The 2001 version of this Article established criminal liability for violating the transplant procedure. However, no clear definition of the transplant procedure was provided. As a result, any doctor performing transplants could be incriminated in one way or another. It discouraged doctors from doing transplants to save people's lives. The new law updated this Article of the Criminal Code: now, criminal liability arises when the transplant procedure is violated intentionally resulting in serious consequences for the victim.

Another change brought by the new law is inclusivity. Transplants can now be performed in any hospital having a license and the necessary equipment. Previously, in addition to the license, hospitals also had to be included in the list of institutions that had the right to do transplants determined by the Cabinet of Ministers. The new law has also removed excessive bureaucracy and detail from the transplant process.

Who can become a donor, and how do a donor and a recipient find each other?

Accordingly, any able-bodied citizen of Ukraine over the age of 18 can provide written consent or decline to transplant his or her organs when alive or after death. A person can submit an unlimited number of applications. After filing a new application, the previous one is automatically cancelled. One's decision to be or not to be a donor can be changed throughout a person's life.

Transplanting is based on the unified state transplantation information system for organ and tissue transplantation (EDIST). This system contains registers of potential donors by type. These include a register of donors who have agreed to posthumously transplant their organs, a register of living donors, a register of recipients. Accordingly, recipients can find the organ they need using EDIST. It generally also helps maintain the transparency of the system.

EDIST has been operating in Ukraine since January 1, 2021. There are two ways to consent to the posthumous donation when alive. One is to provide it to a transplant coordinator with access to EDIST. Transplant coordinators should be found at the admission wards of supportive hospitals.

The second way is to do it via the "Diia". Recently, the amendments to a number of laws have been signed, which will allow consent to the removal of organs for transplantation in case of death, through the application "Diia". As of April 2021, the app includes the Citizen's Cabinet. It will soon be possible to add a posthumous donation application there using a secure digital signature. Such information will be completely confidential to all, until the patient is diagnosed with "brain death".

This is a real miracle and salvation for hundreds of children and adults whose lives will end without a transplant.

The EDIST system effectively fulfills two main functions: matching donor-recipient pairs and creating a waiting list. However, EDIST is only an information system. To develop organ transplants, Ukraine also needs sufficient infrastructure, which is a much more complicated issue. Infrastructure includes transplant centers, transplant physicians, intensive care units, and appropriate medicines available in hospitals. Much depends on how hospitals diagnose brain death, provide lab support, and how quickly special teams deliver donor organs to transplant centers.

Currently, there are 26 transplant centers in Ukraine for which the Government guarantees to pay for such procedures. However, the number of licensed medical facilities meeting the basic requirements and able to transplant organs is 40.

The situation with specialists is a little more complicated. Although overall there are enough transplant doctors in Ukraine, like any surgery, it requires experience to transplant organs. That is, the more operations a doctor performs, the better the result. Since transplantation in Ukraine is actually only starting, we lack experienced specialists.

Ukraine is not beset with issues of logistics: even airplanes and helicopters are used for organ transplant purposes. The Ministry of Health is launching a joint project with the National Police, whereby special teams will be able to collect and deliver donor organs to recipients using helicopters. When necessary, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the State Emergency Service are involved in transporting seriously ill patients and donor organs.

2023 is the third year of Ukraine's pilot project on organ transplantation. As part of the project, domestic doctors performed 384 organ transplants in 2022 alone, more than half of them from a deceased donor. This means that every Ukrainian can consent to posthumous organ transplantation, thereby saving someone's life after death.

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DEFENSE OF UKRAINIAN NETWORK TARGETS

Russia launched its war on Ukraine on 24 February 2022, but Russian cyber-attacks against Ukraine have persisted ever since Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea in 2014, intensifying just before the 2022 invasion. Over this period, Ukraine's public, energy, media, financial, business and non-profit sectors have suffered the most. Since 24 February, limited Russian cyber-attacks have undermined the distribution of

medicines, food and relief supplies. Their impact has ranged from preventing access to basic services to data theft and disinformation, including through deep fake technology. Other malicious cyber-activity involves sending of phishing emails, distributed denial-of-service attacks, and use of data-wiper malware, backdoors, surveillance software and information stealers. Organisations and governments around the world have not been indifferent to the hybrid risks thus posed. EU-, US- and NATO-led initiatives have been carried out with the aim of neutralising cyber-threats and protecting essential infrastructure. As part of these initiatives, the EU has activated its Cyber Rapid Response Teams (a project under Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) in the area of security and defence policy), to support Ukraine's cyber-defence. Non-government and private players have supported Ukraine through various cyber-resilience activities. Since the beginning of the invasion, a significant number of counter-attacks have been launched by independent hackers, affecting the Russian state, security, banking and media systems. The European Parliament has called for stepping up cybersecurity assistance to Ukraine and for making full use of the EU's cyber-sanctions regimes against individuals, entities and bodies responsible for or involved in the various cyber-attacks targeting Ukraine.

Russia had previously used cyberattacks against Ukraine to destroy or damage infrastructure and data. It attempted to do so again in 2022. Based on publicly available information, Russia launched a broad cyber campaign shortly before the invasion. Some reporting showed a huge increase in exploits on the first day. The intent was to create disorder and overwhelm Ukrainian defenses. Russia sought to disrupt services and install destructive malware on Ukrainian networks included phishing, denial of service, and taking advantage of software vulnerabilities. Eight different families of destructive software were used by Russia in these attacks. The primary targets were Ukrainian government websites, energy and telecom service providers, financial institutions, and media outlets, but the cyberattacks encompassed most critical sectors. This was a wide-ranging attack using the full suite of Russian cyber capabilities to disrupt Ukraine, but it was not a success.

Russia’s most significant cyber success so far was the disruption of the Viasat Inc’s KA-SAT satellite. This created significant damage that spread beyond Ukraine but ultimately did not provide military advantage to Russia. The attack may have been intended to be part of a larger, coordinated cyberattack that proved unsuccessful, or the Russians may not have expected the rapid restoration of service that was provided with outside assistance. The metric for Viasat and for other actions is not whether a cyberattack is effective in terms of network penetration or the disruption of services or data, but whether its effect helps achieve in this case, the occupation of Ukraine and the elimination of its elected government. By this metric, the Viasat attack was not a success.

A well-prepared and energetic defense can prevail over offense in cyberspace.

Most of these attacks have been attributed by Ukrainian and Western sources to Russian government entities - chiefly the GRU, Russia’s military intelligence service, which has a history of using disruptive cyberattacks. In a few cases, proxy groups were also involved, and in one reported instance, a Brazilian hacker group supportive of Russia attacked Ukrainian universities. All these hacking efforts, whether by the GRU or not, seem to have been poorly coordinated with Russian military actions in Ukraine.

One apparent weakness of Russian cyber operations has been the seeming lack of coordination between cyber and conventional attacks. At a tactical level, cyberattacks provide benefits when combined with other weapons, including conventional delivery systems, precision-guided munitions, unmanned aerial vehicles, and electronic warfare. Coordinating cyber and kinetic actions requires a high degree of planning and staff work that Russia either chose not to do or was incapable of doing. The timing of some Russian cyber operations suggests they were intended to support conventional operations but were unsuccessful.

At the onset of conflict, thousands of volunteers engaged in cyber actions against Russia and to defend Ukrainian network targets. The most difficult problem with an "army" of thousands of civilian volunteers is coordination. The mechanisms and infrastructure for coordination require advance preparation. Estonia's Cyber Defense Unit is an example of how such groups can be organized to be effective. Estonia assisted Ukraine before the invasion, and it is possible that some of the volunteer cyber defenders were organized in ways that assigned them to priority targets, avoided both duplication of effort and gaps, and made them a more reliable source of auxiliary cyber capability. The lesson for other countries is that volunteers can provide valuable assistance in defense if their efforts are coordinated and a framework for coordination and partnership with government agencies is developed in advance of conflict. Ukrainian civilian efforts to provide intelligence on Russian forces, while dependent on networks, are not exactly "cyber" efforts, but they provided real benefit to defenders.

Ukraine is not the only possible target for cyber action, and Russia appears to have considered cyber operations against the United States and allies. The United States has not been attacked, as Putin may have calculated that cyber action against it or its allies would broaden conflict without benefiting Russia and make the war even more difficult to manage. This could change as Putin becomes more frustrated with the failure of his initial plans, but the fundamental strategic considerations remain the same - a cyberattack on the United States would be unlikely to advance Russia's goals in Ukraine and would increase the chances of failure. This consideration will likely continue to shape any Russian cyber action.

Another lesson from Ukraine is that future wars will need to take into account the ubiquity of mobile phone cameras, public access to satellite imagery, and even communications intercepts using online services like WebSDR. These public, nongovernmental sources of information undercut any effort to control the narrative while providing real intelligence advantage. What used to be considered secret intelligence is becoming a publicly available good. Governments have not lost their monopoly of the use of force, but any monopoly they had on controlling information from war zones has largely disappeared. In theater, civilians can provide valuable information on opponent forces. Civilian actors can use digital and mobile technologies to greatly expand the amount of information available to the force they support and complicate efforts to falsify or disrupt it. Russian efforts to jam cellular telephony or interfere with internet access in Ukraine were also unsuccessful.

In the flow of cyberattacks Russia found itself at a disadvantage because Ukraine has learned from the damaging cyberattacks carried out by Russia in 2014 and 2016. The most important elements of Ukrainian defense were preparation and hardening of

likely targets, partnerships and assistance from foreign cyber actors, and rapid reaction to nullify attacks, detected by monitoring of critical networks.

Ukrainian agencies played the leading role in defense, but defense did not rely entirely on governmental or even Ukrainian assets. Ukraine had a network of partners (both governments and companies) who were able to provide training and assistance, including remote monitoring and mitigation, before the invasion and after it began. Tech companies provided invaluable assistance. Collective action that blended national and foreign, government and private, gave Ukraine an advantage in monitoring and in rapid reaction to block attacks and repair or eliminate vulnerabilities. Russian attackers were often frustrated in their attempts and even when successful, the success was short lived. The lesson is to develop relationships and integrate partners through actions that go beyond meetings and seminars to include planning and exercises well in advance of any attack.

No defense is perfect, but Ukraine's efforts have so far been able to thwart the Russian cyberattacks. Cyber operations failed to advance Russian goals - the occupation of Ukraine and the replacement of its elected government. Ukraine was not the first cyber war nor was cyberattack particularly useful to the Russians. The Ukrainian defenders and their partners did a good job of reacting quickly to deflect Russian efforts to disrupt networks.

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INAUGURATION CEREMONY IN UKRAINE AS A FACTOR OF CULTURAL DIPLOMACY

The legitimization of power institutions is directly related to various forms of visual communication technologies, including the inauguration ceremony.

The classical concept of "public diplomacy" was presented by E. Gullion (Dean of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University) during the formation of the Center for Public Diplomacy. E.R. Murrow in 1965. In a brochure about the Center, this concept was presented as follows: "Public diplomacy … deals with the influence of public attitudes on the implementation of foreign policy. It includes dimensions of international relations that go beyond traditional diplomacy: the cultivation of public opinion by governments in other countries, the interaction of private interest groups of one country with another, the coverage of international relations and their impact on state policy, interaction between those whose job is to communicate (diplomats and foreign correspondents) and the process of intercultural communication".

E. Gullion himself wrote: "By public diplomacy we mean the means by which governments, private groups and individuals change the attitudes and opinions of other

peoples and governments in such a way as to influence their foreign policy decisions" *(Lukin, 2013: 70)*.

The concepts of cultural diplomacy and public diplomacy are not identical. The resources of cultural diplomacy are limited by its means, including: student exchanges; branches of educational institutions and libraries; organization of exhibitions of works of art and tours of theater groups; tourism development; sports events with the participation of athletes from foreign countries, etc.

The organization of these projects, their practical implementation requires significant financial costs, as well as the involvement of high-level professionals into the field of intercultural communication. Another problem in the development of cultural diplomacy lies in its so-called unilateral action.

The organizers of various cultural programs can only guess how much their project will be in demand by various categories of the local population, whose representatives will want to expand their knowledge of the host country in order to start studying its language, history, economy, etc. But this will be the next stage in the development of public diplomacy. Cultural diplomacy is especially important at the initial stage, when it is necessary to arouse as much of the population as possible an interest in a particular state. In this regard, in our opinion, state ceremonies, and first of all, the inauguration ceremony, acquire special significance.

Political symbolism developed in a strict system of borrowings, which in some cases are articulated by the authorities, but for the most part require special explanations, referring to the sources of their origin. The first inauguration (from the Latin inauguro – dedicating) – the solemn inauguration of US President George Washington took place on April 30, 1789. To the accompaniment of artillery volleys and the ringing of bells G. Washington entered the building where the Congress was in session. Putting his left hand on the Bible, he took the oath. Another tradition that has survived to this day is the President's speech, which is still considered one of the shortest – 135 words. The first President of the United States can also be considered the ancestor of the inaugural ball, at which he performed the minuet. Despite the fact that compared to the 18th century the inauguration ceremony has changed little, it has undergone a number of significant changes in accordance with historical needs.

On Monday, May 20, 2019, in the building of the Verkhovna Rada in Kiev, the inauguration of President of Ukraine Vladimir Zelensky took place, for whom 73% of Ukrainian voters voted. After the oath at the Peresopnytsia Gospel and the presentation of the symbols of the President of Ukraine, V. Zelensky made a speech.

At the beginning of his speech the President quoted his six-year-old son: "Dad, I watched on TV that Zelensky is the President. It turns out that I am the President as well". The President used a childish joke in the wording of the main idea of his speech: "<…> each of us is the President <…> This is not mine but our common victory" *(Zelensky, 2019: accessed 09.07.2020).*

Key phrases of the speech: "Yes, we have chosen the path to Europe. But Europe is not somewhere out there, Europe will be here (in the head). And when Europe is here <…> it will be in Ukraine"; "Each of us is a migrant, those who have lost their home, and those who opened the doors of their own home, sharing this pain"; "I am ready to lose my popularity, my ratings, and if necessary, I am ready to lose my position without hesitation in order for peace to come"; "We must not talk about NATO standards, but

create these standards"; "We are all Ukrainians wherever we live. Ukraine is not in the passport, Ukraine is in the heart" *(Zelensky, 2019: accessed 09.07.2020).*

At the end of his speech the President announced that he was dissolving the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. In one of her monographs devoted to the history of state ceremonies of the Russian Empire, the author *(Zakharova, 2003: 12–13)* argues with the American researcher P. Wortman, who believes that state ceremonies are a scenario of power. But the scenario refers to the theater, and the state ceremony, in which the non-verbal language of communication really dominates, is not a scenario, but a real program of power, the main directions of which must be outlined in a speech and then confirmed by real legislative acts.

But V. Zelensky's speech, in our opinion, is precisely the scenario of the authorities. As you know, children cannot be overplayed. Quoting at the beginning of the speech the phrase of a 6-yearold kid, as well as advice to the citizens of Ukraine to place not portraits of the President in their offices, but photographs of their children, has a positive effect on consciousness more than the specifically proposed program, since these phrases are primarily addressed to the feelings of the voter.

It is important to note these truths are close to people not only in Ukraine but also abroad. In our opinion, from the point of view of studying the inauguration of the President of Ukraine as a factor of cultural diplomacy, the inauguration of President V. Zelensky most closely meets the objectives of public diplomacy of the state, one of the components of which is cultural diplomacy.

The President's speech is not, to a large extent, a program of action, but a means by which other peoples and governments can change their attitude towards Ukraine, after which the conclusion of mutually beneficial agreements can follow.

But public diplomacy does not use false information for its own purposes and is not a medicine that can eliminate the problems of the state. Therefore, it makes no sense to talk about the prestige of the state without concrete actions by the authorities aimed at raising the standard of living of citizens, developing democratic institutions in society.

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CONSIDERATION OF CITIZENS APPEALS DURING WAR

Some government bodies, in connection with the introduction of martial law, have suspended the provision of responses to citizens' appeals and requests for public information that do not relate to martial law, military activities, the provision of medical assistance, evacuation of the population, and so on.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 34, Part 3, Article 64, Part 2 of the Constitution of Ukraine, Article 6 of the Law of Ukraine "On Access to Public Information", the right to access information in conditions of martial law may be restricted primarily to protect the interests of national security and territorial integrity of the state. [1, p.2].

In addition, the right of citizens to address the authorities and receive a response, guaranteed by Article 40 of the Constitution of Ukraine, cannot be restricted even in conditions of martial law.

The inability to properly and timely process requests and provide responses is due to the fact that state authorities and local self-government bodies, in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law", primarily take measures necessary to prevent threats, repel armed aggression, and ensure national security [2, p. 54].

Some measures that may affect the ability of applicants to exercise certain rights include:

• increased protection and special working arrangements for the government agency or institution to which the application is submitted;

• imposition of curfews in certain areas;

• imposition of special entry and exit regimes, restrictions on freedom of movement and movement of vehicles.

• As a result of the implementation of such and other security measures, the following rights of applicants may be restricted:

• the right to a personal meeting with leaders and other officials of government agencies, local government, enterprises, institutions, and organizations regardless of ownership form;

• the right to be present during the consideration of an application or complaint, to personally present arguments to the person who checked the application or complaint, and to familiarize oneself with the materials of the inspection;

• the right to submit additional materials directly to the person considering the appeal, etc.

Therefore, the timely consideration of appeals, requests for public information depends on the object to which the appeal or request is sent, its working mode, and the availability of technical capabilities to process correspondence (communication means, internet), the proximity of the institution to the places of hostilities, the nature of the requested information and the urgent need for it, etc. [3, p. 54]

Recommendations for the National Police on working during a state of war:

• Use telephone communication (if possible, through hotlines) to provide citizens with answers to questions within the competence of the institution, as well as socially important information;

• Provide information on official websites and social media platforms regarding life, health, freedom, and safety (e.g., safe evacuation routes, medical assistance, humanitarian aid, etc.);

• Ensure timely publication of accurate and reliable socially important information (e.g., environmental conditions, emergencies, disasters, and other extraordinary events that have occurred or may occur and threaten the safety of citizens) on official websites and social media;

• Choose the most acceptable method when providing information in response to a request, such as via email, and in case of providing requested information in printed form, consider the possibility of exempting the requester from payment of actual expenses for copying and printing in the conditions of a state of war;

• In case of inability to provide a response to a request, use the tool of postponement for satisfying requests provided for in the sixth part of Article 22 of the Law of Ukraine "On Access to Public Information." If technically feasible, the requester should be informed of the decision of the institution regarding the postponement.

Access to information is restricted using a "three-part test" in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of the Law of Ukraine "On Access to Public Information", particularly in the interests of national security, territorial integrity or public order, to protect public health, to protect the reputation or rights of others [4, p. 21].

The possibility of applying the deferral tool in satisfying the request depends on the nature of the requested information and cannot be applied in all cases without exception.

Conclusion: It is important not to disseminate information about the direction, movement of weapons, armaments, and ammunition to Ukraine, as well as the movement, relocation, or deployment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine or other military formations established in accordance with the laws of Ukraine, as such actions are subject to criminal liability under the Law of Ukraine No. 2160-IX of March 24, 2022.

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COMMUNICATION SKILLS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT PROFESSIONALS

Crimes and violence in society relate to a small number of social problems that affect the interests of both society as a whole and an individual citizen, regardless of class, nationality, religious beliefs, sex or family status of a person. The consequences of actions requiring police interference are reflected both in real life and in the daily imagination of people. And this imagination is shaped mainly by the media.

Life dramatic and ordinary adventures on the highways, murders and drunk people in the parks - all these and many other tragedies and adventures that require police interference continue to be in the media. In this case, the media contain information about a small portion of adventures, dramas and tragedies of individuals, families, streets, settlements, selectively providing information about these events. The incident is outlined by various details and characteristics of the event: location, circumstances, social, economic, affective context. Stories about such events are unlikely to have consequences for major political perturbations, but they will leave a certain point in perceiving the reality of the audience: media are an important factor in raising doubts about the ability of the police to provide peace of mind to citizens.

The Ukrainian situation associated with the introduction of a "new" power structure - the "new police" - needs more public attention and trust. The choice to inform or not about police stories that have led to certain problems or tragedies in the lives of certain people remains for the media, but the public response is caused not by the appearance of information about a particular event involving the police, but the facts manipulation, accentuation on those or other details.

Police communication functions are inextricably linked with the nature of its activity. The audience is ready to understand the actions of the police through the perception of the necessary information prepared by the employees of the special police communication units. So, strategic communication of the police with the public through the media requires a higher level of awareness of the responsibility of the source of the message. Police communication policy sets guidelines that govern the information about the event, which is practical guidance on how to communicate with the public through the media using the content that provides the audience with controlled information. The media, unlike the police, are trying to present a wider range of content based on the author's vision and the author's interpretation of a particular event or police practice.

Gaining of the independence by Ukraine, and the creation of Ukrainian police, marked the end not only of the Soviet militia practice, but also of the heyday of managed militia topic in the media, such a detective novel that illogically and unconvincingly portrayed the Soviet rule of law as exclusively legitimate phenomenon of interpretation and following the rule.

The presence of the police in public is a part of the general duties of the police. One of the priorities of such responsibilities is to maintain order and peace, and these actions are based on legal frameworks. In a situation of any public dispute and confrontation, all legal action must be attributed to the police. In addition, the question of what happens when the police are present at the scene and what happens if the police were not at the scene seems logical. Therefore, media attention should be drawn to problems that occurred in real life (when the police were present at the event), rather than standards of police action that could only be relevant.

Actual intervention of the police to the events on the street can be understood as a phenomenon initiated by the police. At the same time, both the police and the street must count on the presence of some audience, which is formed by neutral people who are not participants of events and who do not actively participate in the actions. Often, there is an inverse relationship between these two trends: the more we are concerned about the causes of police presence, the less we want to talk to them. Conversely, the less we contact them, the more we are ready to defend our opinion, loudly and clearly.

The media are a factor in the sample of crime-related content. So, the media focus on the fact that police content can be a report of cruel, sensational events with an unconcealed disregard for the principle of justice. The media rarely mention either the useful aspects of crime, or the professional secrets of disclosure, or, conversely, the concealment of crimes, the etiology, deviant behavior of people, the role of the victim in the genesis of crime, the problem of crime prevention, proper protection of property, and the safe conduct of citizens in everyday life or the possibility of cooperation with the authorities to establish and maintain a measure of justice.

Intermediate results of a sociological studies “Attitudes of students and cadets of Lviv State University of Internal Affairs towards media coverage of police issues” (conducted in October - November 2018 using the method of questionnaire, a set of target sample was used; quantitative characteristic - 110 people) allowed us to develop a model of "best practice" of police communication in an attempt to solve some of the problems in media relations. Based on the results of the analytical work of the project, it became clear that this model condenses the key to public perceptions and public needs concerning the police and media interaction in order to create professionally correct media content about the police.

The crime rate of a particular region is not determined by how the media or special police communication units portray crime. Crime exists on its own, despite the fact that many media-dependent factors still affect the police. With crimes and criminals, the media has its own story that does not often depend on police. Police and special police communication units have little influence on the content that is reported about the police, because in most cases the police do not manage media content about the police.

The Department of Communication of the National Police of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and the relevant structures of the territorial departments of the police produce their own content about the police and provide public information for its publicity, which speeds up the process of submitting specific information. In the world, there are no trusting relationships between police media and major news outlets. The media policy turns out to be independent from the police official because it allows the police to promote their positive image themselves only within the framework of the media content interpretation about the police.

The space between police content and real police events is an impression management phenomenon. It is clear that police content is a variable part of impression management. The greatest benefit of police and media interaction is that in this interaction, the police have the ability to help the media deliver content, and the media can be a stand-alone player, rather than a factor of dependence on police, completely overwhelmed by its influence.

The research outlines three strategies of media content for the Department of Communication of the National Police of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and relevant territorial police departments, as well as four strategies of content submission for the media in cooperation with the Department of Communication of the National Police of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and the relevant territorial police departments. An attempt to outline the prospects for further scientific study of the problem of media content about the police in the space of scientific fields "social communications" - "journalism" is made.

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LANGUAGE AND NATION AS INSEPARABLE CONCEPTS

The formation of a new man of a new society, the creation of a strong, consolidated Ukrainian nation is our most urgent task-problem. Because it was the peoples consolidated around the national idea that created powerful and stable cultural, political and economic systems of their states. Let's recall the brilliantly simple axiom of D. Ricardo's economic theory: "a nation that does not have honor will not have bread!". That is, the honor that a successful nation should have is the sum of those national dignity of each of us, about which our intellectuals and some far-sighted politicians speak so insistently from time to time. The national idea is an aspiration to be better, reflected at the level of an individual and the entire nation [4].

In the course of its development, the humanity went through a set of forms of unification into ethnic communities: race, tribe, nationality, nation. And at each of these stages, the language ensured the integrity of the community, was a means of transmitting the acquired experience in learning about the world, and became one of the main unifying factors of the creation of the higher society [1].

Language is one of the most important features of a nation and actually exists as a linguistic activity of members of the certain ethnic community. Language is the most important, universal means of communication, organization and coordination of all types of social activity: production, everyday life, service, culture, education, science.

Language and nation are an integral organic whole. These two concepts are completely embedded in each other, one determines the other, one cannot exist without the other. And this is quite understandable: after all, the collective unit of language is the national language, that is the language that we define as the creative force of the nation. Language is not just a social category that unites people on the basis of understanding, but a national category, because only the national language, as an organic product of the spirit of the nation, can serve as a means of complete understanding and development of all creative forces of the nation [3].

The existence of each people and nation is primarily related to its language. Language is the passport of the nation and the unique wealth of every nation and state. Language is a link between past generations and present generations. Writers, thinkers, poets and sages have told a lot about the language and its importance in the world.

For the fourth century, our nation has been waging an exhausting struggle for self-determination and a separate state from neighboring nations. And one of the most important signs of Ukrainian identity is the language itself. As long as there is the Ukrainian language, there is a separate Ukrainian nation, in the composition of which, of course, there is always place for representatives of other ethnic groups who share all-Ukrainian aspirations and values. There are many of these values. This is democracy, and respect for others, and hatred of empires and any oppression of man by man. And this is also the Ukrainian language, respect for which and knowledge of which is the same marker that separates us (regardless of ethnic origin) from our neighbors, who for centuries have tried to blur Ukrainian identity, absorb it, make Ukrainians a part of other national projects.

In practice, the importance of language is often underestimated due to a one-sided approach to its understanding only from the point of view of social functions. Language is seen only as a means of understanding between people, as an external decoration of the nation, which has no fundamental importance in the matter of defining nationality. In fact, it is not so!

Language is not only a tool for communicating thoughts to others. Language is a creative force in the development of thought, in the development of a person's spiritual life in general. "Without words," says the German scientist H. Giptert, "there would be no clear concept, without concepts there would be no thinking, without language there would be no higher spiritual life." Our outstanding Ukrainian scientist O. Potebnia attached particular importance to language as a creative force, emphasizing that without language a person could not move from a lower stage of development to a higher one. Together with the famous German scientist V. Humboldt, he saw activity, movement and progress in language, proving that the word forms and manifests thought, that it is a necessary prerequisite for the further development of human thinking [2].

Language is a magical tool capable of uniting many people into a single whole, that is a nation. We can recall the parable of the Tower of Babel: the builders were united by a common goal and one language, they worked harmoniously and skillfully, but as soon as their languages were separated, they stopped understanding each other, and were forced to stop work. This is undeniable proof that language really unites, that language has great power, that language creates a people and is its reliable "foundation". Hence the importance of language as a creative force of the entire nation, because it not only brings people together on the basis of understanding, but also serves

as the main means of creative development of the entire nation. That is why language is the main feature of a nation. Without language, a nation would not be a nation (ethnic-cultural unit), because every nation is characterized by a creative competition for its highest national ideal [2].

Language is an invaluable treasure that we must protect, nurture and intelligently enrich. After all, the life of the people depends on the life of the language: if the language disappears, the people will disappear. No wonder Petro Perebyinis said: "A people without a language is not a people.

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FAMILY LAW IN UKRAINE

Family law regulates a certain set of social relations – family relations. These relations are characterized by common features, which give reason to regard them as a whole entity in the general system of social relations. It is important to note that family relationships are of different natures.

These are relationships between family members, as well as persons who, although not family members in the full sense, are connected by certain family rights and obligations (for example, the relationship between a father who was absent married to the mother of the child, and the child herself).

Relationships that are regulated by the norms of family legislation and are included in the subject of family law are called family. In particular, these are personal non-property and property relations that arise between persons based on marriage, blood relationship, adoption, guardianship, and care, as well as on other grounds not prohibited by law and such as do not contradict the moral principles of society [3, p. 49].

Family legal relations have the following features:

1) the subject structure of family legal relations is determined by law. Subjects of family legal relations can be firstly, only natural persons; secondly, only those natural persons who are in a marriage, blood relationship, adoption, guardianship, guardianship, etc.

The Family Code of Ukraine in Art. 2 establishes the following list of subjects of family legal relations:

1) spouses, parents, children, adoptive parents, and adopted children;

2) grandmother, grandfather, great-grandmother, great-grandfather, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, brothers, sisters;

stepmother, stepfather, stepdaughter, and stepson [1].

There are two key methods of legal regulation: dispositive and imperative.

The dispositive method is based on the coordination of the goals and interests of the participants in social relations when they have the right to make decisions about participation in these relations. At the same time, legal subjects have the opportunity to depart from the forms of relations described in legal norms, to establish for themselves basic and additional, i.e., rights and obligations not directly provided for by legal prescriptions.

The imperative method is based on relations of subordination. It is characterized by: the predominance of duties; limitation of the initiative of subjects of legal relations to change the provisions of legal prescriptions; the possibility of choosing a behavior option only within the limits defined in legislative acts; the emergence of legal relations regardless of the will of the subjects as a result of the direct prescription of the law [4, p.14].

Family law is characterized by the imperative nature of most norms. Thanks to the mandatory norms, in many cases, the goal of legal regulation is much better ensured. Imperative norms largely than dispositive norms correspond to the tasks of legal regulation of family relations.

The main sources of Family law are the Constitution, Family Code of Ukraine of 10.01.2002 and other legislative acts of Ukraine, and international treaties ratified by the Parliament. The system of modern Family Law is its inherent structural organization which elements are the rules, principles, and institutions [2].

The principles of family law concentrate the legislator's views on the main priorities of the development of Ukrainian society, in particular in the field of family legal relations.

The main principles of family law include equality of participants in family relations, the inadmissibility of state or other interference in family life, state protection of the family, motherhood, fatherhood, freedom, and voluntariness of marriage, ensuring judicial protection of subjects of family relations [4, p.19].

The state creates conditions for strengthening the family, in particular, it creates conditions for motherhood and parenthood, ensures the protection of the mother's and father's rights, and materially and morally encourages and supports motherhood and parenthood. The state is entrusted with the responsibility of implementing the state family policy. Each spouse has equal rights and responsibilities in marriage and family, parents are obliged to support their minor children, and adult children are obliged to take care of their incapacitated parents. In addition, children are equal in their rights regardless of origin, as well as whether they were born in or out of wedlock.

Relationships that are regulated by the norms of family legislation and are included in the subject of family law are called family. In particular, these are personal non-property and property relations that arise between persons based on marriage, blood relationship, adoption, custody, and care, as well as on other grounds not prohibited by law and such that do not contradict the moral principles of society.

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PROVISION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF CITIZENS IN CONDITIONS OF SPECIAL LEGAL REGIMES

According to Article 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine, a person, his life and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security are recognized as the highest social value in the state. Human rights and freedoms and their guarantees determine the content and direction of state activity.

Affirmation and provision of human rights and freedoms is the main duty of the state. The real provision of the rights and freedoms of citizens and personal safety is one of the vital interests of Ukraine.

The task of ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens acquires special importance during the period of special legal regimes - when various situations of an extraordinary nature arise, when the normal functioning of society and the state becomes impossible due to one or another reason. The constitutions of various countries often provide for the possibility of limiting certain rights and freedoms under extraordinary circumstances.

Under modern conditions, possible restrictions of any rights and freedoms of citizens must comply with international legal norms and be carried out in strict compliance with the norms of national legislation.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights stipulates that in the exercise of their rights and will, every person should be subject only to such restrictions as are established by law solely for the purpose of ensuring proper recognition and respect for the rights of others and meeting the just requirements of morality and social order and general well-being in a democratic society.

Hence, it is a fundamental requirement that any restrictions on the rights and freedoms of citizens are permissible only in the case and to the extent that they are provided for by the constitution of a particular state and correspond to the norms of international law. This fully applies to restrictions on the rights and freedoms of citizens in the conditions of a state of emergency or martial law.

In order to understand the objective necessity of restricting some rights and freedoms of citizens in the conditions of martial law and introducing their possible

limits, it was important to study the norms of international law and the foreign practice of applying martial law.

As historical experience shows, crises in the history of most states have caused the need to temporarily restrict certain rights and freedoms of citizens under certain extraordinary circumstances, including the introduction of a state of emergency or martial law.

At the same time, under modern conditions, possible restrictions of any rights and will of citizens must comply with international legal norms and be carried out in strict accordance with national legislation.

With the adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine, the grounds for introducing martial law and a state of emergency were strictly demarcated. As follows from the analysis of Art. 106 of the Constitution, martial law may be imposed by the President of Ukraine on the territory of the country in some of its localities in the event of a threat of attack, a threat to state independence of an exclusively external nature, while a state of emergency may be imposed by the President of Ukraine, or in certain localities due to reasons of an internal nature under the circumstances provided for by the constitutional law.

According to Article 92 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the legal regime of martial law and state of emergency is determined exclusively by the laws of Ukraine. Therefore, on the basis of the provisions of this article, the laws "On the Legal Regime of the State of Emergency" of March 16, 2000 were adopted. and "On the legal regime of martial law" dated April 6, 2000, which is the legal basis of two special regimes of activity of state authorities, local self-government bodies and organizations in exceptional circumstances for the state.

The purpose of introducing martial law in accordance with Art. 2 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" is the creation of conditions for the exercise by state authorities, military command, local self-government bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations of the powers granted to them in the event of armed aggression or threat of attack, danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity , that is external factors.

The purpose of introducing a state of emergency is to eliminate the threat and according to Art. 2 of the Law "On the Legal Regime of a State of Emergency" as soon as possible liquidation of particularly severe emergencies of man-made or natural nature, normalization of the situation, restoration of law and order in the event of attempts to seize state power or change the constitutional order by means of violence in order to restore the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens, as well as the rights and legitimate interests legal entities, creating conditions for the normal functioning of state authorities and local self-government bodies, other institutions of civil society. Thus, the circumstances under which a state of emergency may be introduced in accordance with Art. 4 of the Law, may be:

1) the occurrence of particularly severe man-made and natural emergencies (natural disasters, catastrophes, especially large fires, the use of destructive agents, pandemics, panzootics, etc.), which pose a threat to the life and health of significant sections of the population;

2) the implementation of mass terrorist acts, accompanied by the death of people or the destruction of particularly important objects of life support;

3) the occurrence of inter-ethnic and inter-confessional conflicts, blocking or seizure of certain particularly important objects or localities, which threatens the safety of citizens and disrupts the normal activities of state authorities and local self-government bodies;

4) occurrence of mass disturbances, accompanied by violence against citizens, limiting their rights and freedoms;

5) attempts to seize state power or change the constitutional system of Ukraine through violence;

6) mass crossing of the state border from the territory of neighboring states;

7) the need to restore the constitutional legal order and the activities of state authorities.

1. Constitution of Ukraine: adopted on June 28, 1996
2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (10 December 1948)
3. About the legal regime of the supranational state: Law of Ukraine dated 16 February 2000
4. About the legal regime of the military camp: Law of Ukraine dated April 6, 2000

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PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN IN THE CONDITIONS OF MARTIAL LAW

February 24, 2022 is a date that will forever leave a bloody mark in the history of our state. Ukraine has been suffering from Russian aggression for a year now, selflessly defending its borders. Such events affect the psychological state of all sections of the population. And now, more than ever, it is important to talk about the mental state of children – the future of our country. Childhood is a special period of every person's life, but, unfortunately, now it is surrounded by terrible and inevitable events that destroy such a bright, relaxed, perfect world of young Ukrainians. Therefore, it is very important now to pay attention to the issue of psychological support for children in the conditions of martial law.

First of all, it is important for parents to know why children should be especially attentive now. Due to the biological features of the child's development, he cannot give an accurate and cognitive assessment of events and situations. Secondly, children adapt to stressful events faster, but their consequences are much more significant than for adults. Thirdly, children of early (10-11 years) and late puberty (16-18 years) are especially sensitive to acute events. This is related to the hormonal background [1].

Now all parents are wondering how to explain to a small child what is happening. The age of the child should be taken into account. For example, with children up to 9 years old, you need to discuss the current situation through the position of difficulties, but without specifics. This can be done with the help of fairy tales. Through the format of the fairy tale, you can describe the difficult situations that the characters faced.

Explain that we are in a similar situation. Identifying with the characters who did pretty well and eventually emerge victorious from the story.

Older children (from 10 years) should be given more detailed information. Explain that now the country and people are in a difficult situation due to Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine. However, this will not last forever. What is difficult for us now is because it is necessary now.

It is important to conduct a more serious dialogue with teenagers from the age of 18. Describe the situation as it is, as with adults.

In acute situations parents should give small tasks to a child. For example, if the child is small (6-9 years old), let him take care of his toy. With older children, 18 years old, it works in the same way. We ask them for more serious help. For example, resort medications, check an alarming suitcase, etc. If you are far from a combat zone, you should also give assignments to the child: help prepare food, clean the room, take care of the pet. Everyone should have a task [2].

Here are some tips that will help you to minimize the consequences of stress for the child in the future:

- Don't panic. Don't talk about the bad things, how difficult and anxious you are etc.;
- Focus on the positives: what we can do to avoid worsening the situation;
- Give the child the opportunity to solve small household issues;
- Monitor the child's regular nutrition and sleep;
- Prepare cards with decisions, where it is written what to do and in what situation. As an example, card #1: if the air raid siren sounds, we go down to the bomb shelter.

When parents panic, the best thing that can help to control themselves is the thought that they have a great responsibility for a child, they are the only emotional protection. Parents shouldn't avoid their feelings, and they shouldn't spread panic. For example, don't say "I don't know what to do"; You can say: I'm afraid / I'm scared / it's difficult, but we know a way out of this situation. Shift the focus to everyday tasks, because now, routine is the best that can be [1].

In order to organize children in new realities, they should have a clear routine. This creates the illusion that everything is under control. There must be: scheduled meals, physical exercises, classes of reading, drawing, etc.

When a child asks you, "When will the war end?", don't mention specific terms if you don't know them. If the child is faced with the fact that parents break promises, even in such simple everyday things, he loses trust. Tell that you do not know when it will end, but you will definitely wait until the end of these events. You may also set deadlines, to talk about it in three days (for example: "maybe I will be able to answer this question more precisely on Saturday") [3].

All the above tips are actually useful. They must be used in real life, taking into account the individual characteristics of your child. However, one problem still exists. The thing is that not all parents realize the importance of asking themselves such questions often escaping thinking about anxious inner world and mental state of their children.

To sum up, one of the main parents' priorities is safety of their children. Unfortunately, nowadays our life is crueler and more unpredictable than ever, so

parents should move ahead and do everything that could help their children to endure hard conditions dictated by the war and not lose at least a tiny taste of childhood.

1. Психологічна допомога та підтримка під час війни: добірка порад та рекомендацій [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: https://dityvmisti.ua/blog/6727-psykhologichna-dopomoga-ta-pidtrymka-pid-chas-viiny-dobirka-porad-ta-rekomendatsii/
2. Підтримка дітей під час війни. Поради батькам [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: https://kristti.com.ua/pidtrymka-ditej-pid-chas-vijny-porady-batkam/
3. Як говорити з дітьми про війну [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: https://osvitoria.media/experience/yak-govoryty-z-ditmy-pro-vijnu/

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FORECLOSURE ON THE DEBTOR'S FUNDS IN ENFORCEMENT PROCEEDINGS

The paper deals with the relationship in the field of enforcement of the court decisions and decisions of other bodies that arise between the state, private executors and parties to enforcement proceedings regarding the enforcement of the debtor's funds, as a primary measure of enforcement within the scope of enforcement proceedings.

The development of Ukrainian legislation on executive proceedings dates back to 1998 in connection with the adoption by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the Law of Ukraine "On State Executive Service" and the Law of Ukraine "On Executive Proceedings", which was adopted in 1999. These normative legal acts became the beginning of THE reforms in the field of executive proceedings.

The next important stage of reforming executive proceedings begins with the adoption of a number of laws, namely:

Law of Ukraine dated June 2, 2016 No. 1401-VIII, which amended the Constitution of Ukraine with Article 1291;

Law of Ukraine "On Bodies and Persons Carrying Out Enforcement of Court Decisions and Decisions of Other Bodies" dated June 2, 2016 No. 1403-VIII;

Law of Ukraine dated June 2, 2016 No. 1404-VIII, which adopted a new version of the Law of Ukraine "On Executive Proceedings".

In the process of reforming executive proceedings, an important role was also played by the scientists who research the problematic issues of executive proceedings and make their proposals for improving the legislation.

The issue of enforcement proceedings in Ukraine was investigated by V. B. Averyanov, A. M. Avtorgov, Yu. V. Bilousov, O. B. Verba, A. V. Gaichenko, S. Ya. Fursa, S. V. Shcherbak, V. M. Prytulyak and others.

But in science, insufficient attention was paid to the problems of the collection of the debtor's funds in enforcement proceedings.

The purpose of the research is to investigate the issues of the foreclosure on the debtor’s funds in enforcement proceedings, to analyze the legal acts that at this stage provide the legal regulation of the outlined coercive measure, to identify the peculiarities of the foreclosure on the funds of various categories of debtors, and to offer the proposals regarding the improvement of the legal regulation of the collection of the debtor's funds within the scope of executive proceedings.

It is necessary to carry out the following tasks:

• to research the concept of money in executive proceedings;

• to characterize the methodological principles of the investigation of the collection of the debtor's funds;

• to analyze the concept and legal nature of the foreclosure on the debtor's funds;

• to determine the general provisions of the regulatory and legal regulation of the collection of the debtor's funds within the framework of executive proceedings;

• to propose a classification of the funds that cannot be charged in enforcement proceedings;

• to reveal the content of the procedural issues of the foreclosure on the debtor's funds and analyze the circle of the bodies and persons who carry out the foreclosure on the debtor's funds in enforcement proceedings, to determine their powers;

• to single out the specifics of the collection of funds of the debtor - a natural person;

• to elucidate the essence of the foreclosure on the debtor's - legal entity's funds;

• to analyze the specifics of the collection of debtors' funds during the period of martial law on the territory of Ukraine;

• to carry out an in-depth analysis of the practice of foreclosure on the debtor's funds in enforcement proceedings, to identify the main shortcomings in the application of current legislation;

• to propose the recommendations for the improvement of the normative legal acts that regulate the procedure and method of the recovery of the debtor's funds in executive proceedings.

The dialectical, logical, historical, comparative-legal, formal-legal, analytical, systemic methods, as well as the methods of analysis and synthesis are used.

A comprehensive analysis of the legal problems of the foreclosure on the debtor's funds is conducted within the framework of executive proceedings, as the final stage of court proceedings, and the peculiarities of the foreclosure on the funds of various categories of the debtors are investigated. Thus the need to improve the normative legal acts that determine the procedure for recovery of the debtor's funds in enforcement proceedings is substantiated.

The practical significance of the expected results is determined by the possibility of using them in the practical activities of both the private and state executors when performing the executive actions and in scientific and pedagogical activities.

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EXPENSES FOR PROFESSIONAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE

The article examines the legal nature of the professional legal aid costs primarily in the context of determining the criteria of the proportionality of the amount of the legal costs incurred by the party to the proceedings and the amount of costs claimed by this party which are subject to compensation. The law enforcement of the Supreme Court and the European Court of Human Rights is analyzed with regard to determining the criteria of the proportionality in the amount of such costs and making the decision to reduce this amount in case of their non-compliance. The article argues the position according to which the consequence of finding the inconsistency of the compensation costs for the professional legal aid claimed by the party with the above-mentioned criteria, i. e. establishing the disproportionality of such costs, is taking the decision to reduce their amount to be compensated.

To achieve the aim, the methods characteristic of legal science were applied. The study was carried out employing the dialectical method of inquiry of the legal reality which provided an opportunity to analyze the legal nature of the institution of the legal aid costs, in particular, in the context of determining the criteria for the proportionality of their amount. The use of the systemic-structural method made it possible to specify the general structure of the work, which contributed to meeting the tasks of this study properly. The dialectical method of the inquiry of the legal reality enabled the analysis of the law enforcement acts of the courts concerning the procedure for determining the amount of the legal assistance costs, primarily in the aspect of establishing the appropriate criteria for their proper compensation.

The conclusion is made that the introduction of the principle of the proportionality, which envisages the use of a number of evaluative concepts by the legislator, indicates the significant importance of the judicial practice aimed at forming the effective criteria for determining the amount of the costs to be paid for an advocate's assistance when distributing them between the parties.

The essence of the costs paid for the professional legal aid [1; 2; 3], including the maximum amount [4] and the criteria for limiting the amount of the compensation for such costs [5] are the subject of study. The topicality of the study lies, first of all, in the fact that the proper determination of the amount of the legal aid costs, in particular regarding their full and fair compensation to the party in whose favor the respective court decision was made, is not only one of the basic principles of justice but also a guarantee. ensuring a person's constitutional right to the professional legal assistance and, consequently, access to justice. The need for this study was raised by the change of the legislator's approach to determining the amount of the compensation for the legal aid costs as well as the extensive judicial practice, interalia, in the aspect of preventing the individuals from abusing their right to compensation of such costs.

The issue of determining the nature of the costs of the professional legal aid, including the identification of the criteria for the proportionality in their amount has

been the subject of the research conducted by a number of scholars, among them Yu. Babenko, I. Holovan, N. Yu. Holubieva, O. Yu. Kokorieva, V. V. Manzyuk, K. R. Syvko, I. O. Sotnikov and others.

The purpose of this article is to reveal the legal nature of the professional legal assistance costs, primarily in the context of determining the criteria for the proportionality in their amount. The main tasks that the authors formulate are: to analyze the regulatory framework as well as the scholars' positions in the aspect of determining the amount of the professional legal assistance costs; to clarify the law enforcement practice, first of all, of the Supreme Court and the European Court of Human Rights in view of determining the criteria for the proportionality in the amount of such costs and making a decision to reduce this amount in case of failing to them (these criteria).

One of the most difficult and challenging issues of the institution of the professional legal aid costs is the procedure for determining their amount, first of all, in terms of establishing the appropriate criteria for the adequate compensation of such costs as the court costs incurred by the party involved in the case.

The Procedural Codes (the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine, the Commercial Procedure Code of Ukraine and the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine) enshrine almost identical provisions that regulate the procedure for determining the amount and compensation of the professional legal aid costs. The analysis of these provisions enables us to conclude that the Ukrainian legislator, moving away from the use of the institution of «the maximum amounts» of the compensation for the legal aid costs, while providing certain means which aim to prevent the civil procedure participants from abusing their procedural rights including the compensation of the overstated costs for such aid. Such means, according to them, are primarily the principle of the proportionality of the costs for a lawyer's services (Part 4 Article 137 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine) and the mechanisms for monitoring its implementation (Part 3 Article 141 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine).

Regarding the principle of the proportionality of the costs for a lawyer's services, it should first be noted that the proportionality is a category that depends on several factors (Part 4 Article 137 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine) whose detailed analysis indicates the application of a number of the valuation concepts («the complexity of the case», «the significance of the case for the party», etc.) by a legislator. On the one hand, this indicates the need for the court to interpret them in accordance with its discretionary power, and on the other hand – the determinative importance of the case law for identifying the cost for the lawyer's services.

Without going into a detailed analysis of the essence of the criteria for limiting the cost of the professional legal assistance, which certainly requires separate research, it should be emphasized that some scholars state that the subjective concept of the «reasonable limits» gives courts the discretion to reduce the cost actually incurred by the party to a dispute, as neither the essence of such a concept nor its legal criteria are currently legally enshrined, and therefore are not a legal guarantee that enables citizens to protect their rights and interests in terms of appealing to the representatives with the request for a full compensation of the costs, incurred by the party that won the case, in the future [5, p. 61]. With respect to this the parties, involved in the case, may also apply for the legal costs, the amount of which clearly

does not comply with the principles of reasonableness. Therefore, an important role is played by the law enforcement practice of the Supreme Court, which in essence determines the criteria of proportionality of the amount of the legal costs incurred by the involved participant and the amount of the costs, claimed by this participant, which are subject to the compensation.

Despite the considerable variety of Supreme Court's judgments that dealt with the institution of the legal costs, most of such decisions were related to the abuse by the involved parties of their right to compensation for the legal aid. The consequence of identifying the inconsistency of the amount of the compensation for the professional legal aid costs, asserted by the party, with the above criteria, i. e. revealing the disproportionality of such amount, is making the decision to reduce their amount to be compensated. The examples of such decisions, in particular, are:

– the decision of the Supreme Court composed of the panel of judges of the Civil Court of Cassation dated 26 September, 2018 [6]. The Supreme Court, allocating the costs for the professional legal assistance incurred by the bank, concluded that the materials available in the case file such as the legal services contract, the memorial order for the payment of 120 thousand UAH, the description of the services provided and additional costs, and the act of acceptance of work performed do not offer the incontestable grounds for the compensation of the professional legal assistance costs by the court in the specified amount on the other hand, because this amount must be proven, documented and it must meet the criterion of reasonable expenses. Thus, the court established that the indicated services were provided to the bank by three advocates who were engaged in studying this case, met with the client to discuss the aspects of conducting the case in the court of cassation, made adjustments to the written requests and explanations after each other, that is, they actually performed the same work, and therefore the amount of the professional legal aid costs indicated by the bank is overstated, unjustified duly and put the excessive burden on the defendant, and this contradicts the principle of allocating the court costs. Taking into account the complexity of the case and the performed work, the principles of the proportionality and reasonableness of the litigation costs, the Supreme Court came to conclusion that it was necessary to reduce their amount and recover from the defendant only 5 thousand UAH as the cost of the professional legal assistance in favor of the claimant;

– the additional decision of the Supreme Court composed of the panel of judges of the Economic Court of Cassation dated 22 June, 2018 [6], in which the court concluded that the amount of the legal aid costs determined by the party involved in the case is unreasonable, given primarily the overestimation of the time required for processing the procedural documents and preparing a response, as well as the time to represent his interests at the court hearing;

– the additional decision of the Supreme Court composed of the panel of judges of the Economic Court of Cassation dated 11 June, 2018 [6], where the basis for the critical perception of the defendant's calculation of the cost and volume of the legal aid provided was the overestimation of the time required for providing such aid considering that the representative participated in the proceedings starting from the court of the first instance and could not be unaware of the position of the claimants, the legislation regulating the dispute proceedings, the documents and arguments with whose help the claimants substantiated their claims, etc.;

– the decision of the Supreme Court composed of the panel of judges of the Economic Court of Cassation dated 24 January, 2019 [7] in which based on the inconsistency of the asserted costs with the complexity of the case, the volume of the services provided by the advocate in the court of cassation, the time he spent on providing such services (the preparation of this case for reviewing in the court of cassation did not require a significant amount of legal and technical work because the advocate was aware of the claimant's position; the regulatory frameworks of the disputed legal relationship did not change), and also on the fail to meet the criterion of the actual costs and cost reasonableness, the court reduced the amount of the professional legal aid costs from the claimed 65,000 UAH to 32.500 UAH;

– the additional decision of the Supreme Court composed of the panel of judges of the Economic Court of Cassation dated 6 March, 2019 [7], where in fact the reason for reducing the costs of the professional legal assistance was that the price of the services provided by the advocate was not agreed between the parties by means of introducing the respective clauses in the contract, and hence, the court concluded to partially satisfy the claim about such costs in the amount of 14,000 UAH (from the claimed 28,000 UAH) taking into account the criterion of the reasonableness of such costs amount in view of the specific circumstances of the case and the volume of the legal assistance, provided to the party as a client, in representing its interests in the court during the proceedings;

– the decision of the Kyiv Administrative Court of Appeal dated 14 May, 2018 [7], in which the court proceeded from the need to determine the amount of the costs for professional legal assistance based on the actual duration of providing such assistance, in particular, the participation of the advocate in the hearing (for four minutes, not one hour of participation).

The cases of reducing the amount of the compensation for the legal aid costs are typical of the law-enforcement practice of the European Court of Human Rights. For instance, in the decision related to the case of «Gusinsky v. Russia» [7] the Court, in view of the fact that the party's claimed amount of the compensation for the legal aid provided by the advocate (over 446 thousand Euros) cannot be considered either mandatory (among the claimed costs there were some recognized as unrelated to the case) or reasonable, awarded compensation in the amount of only 88,000 Euros with regard to the court costs including the involvement of the advocate who represents the claimant (see paragraphs 85-88). Due to similar reasons (not meeting the criteria of reasonableness and justification) the compensation for the legal aid costs was reduced in the case of «Cosmopoulos v. Greece» [16] (initially the claimed amount was more than 19,000 Euros and only 6, 000 Euros was compensated for the legal aid provided), the case of «Balogh v. Hungary» [7] (3000 Euros was compensated instead of the claimed 6.000 Euros) and others. The case law of the European Court of Human Rights is also characterized by the cases of reducing the asserted legal aid costs due to indicating, in the Court's view, an excessive number of hours to calculate the compensation for such costs («Krombach v. France» [8], «Savran v. Denmark» [8], «Aliyev v. Azerbaijan» [8], «Tsalikidis and Others v. Greece» [8], etc.

When considering the issue of reducing the professional legal aid costs, in particular through the prism of law enforcement practice of the courts, it should be born in mind that the issue of reducing such costs is possible only if a party requests to reduce them due to disproportionality (the decision of the Supreme Court

composed of a panel of judges of the Economic Court of Cassation dated 18 December, 2018) [9]. This position of the Court corresponds to the provision of Part 5 Article 137 of the Code of Civil Procedure of Ukraine, according to which in case of the non-compliance with the requirements of the disproportionate costs of the professional legal aid, the court may, at the request of the other party, reduce the amount of such costs to be distributed between the parties.

Based on this provision the position, specified in the decision of the Supreme Court composed of the panel of judges of the Administrative Court of Cassation dated 9 April, 2019 [9], is quite appropriate. According to it, the current procedural law does not oblige the party requesting the compensation for the legal aid costs, to prove the validity of their market value, because it is the party requesting a reduction in the cost of the legal aid provided by an advocate, that is obliged to prove the disproportionality of the costs with the provision of the relevant evidence. Despite this, as noted by Yu. Babenko, in practice the courts often make their own assessment of the amount of the fee (although the text of the decisions does not contain any information about the fact that the other party has requested a reduction in these costs) and may refuse to meet the claimed amount just when the amount of the fee is set as a percentage of the cost of the claim [9]. He further states that courts may reduce or even refuse to compensate the legal aid costs on the basis of a number of the formal grounds for such a refusal (for example, on the grounds that the agreement on the provision of the legal aid does not specify a case, in which an advocate is assigned to represent the interests [9]).

A challenging issue in determining the amount of the compensation for the professional legal assistance costs is the determination of the cost, in particular, an advocate charges per hour of work performed in the aspect of providing one or another type of the legal assistance. From our perspective, the determination of the indicative (recommended) rates of an advocate's fee should be positive. These rates are approved by the councils of advocates of the region (for example, the decision of the Council of Advocates of Chernihiv region No. 57 of 16 February, 2018 [9] and the decision of the expanded meeting of the Council of Advocates of Kharkiv region No. 17 of 21 March, 2018, approved recommendations on the application of the recommended rates of the advocates' fees [9]). The reasonableness of the amount of legal assistance costs, as emphasized by O. Yu. Kokorieva, would be easy to justify if a system of the minimum rates were developed, taking into account the specifics of the regions and it would be based on three principles: reality, relevance, efficiency [9, p. 128].

We agree with the position, specified in the aforementioned additional decision of the Supreme Court composed of the panel of judges of the Economic Court of Cassation dated 6 March, 2019 [10], according to which the above decisions are, by their legal nature, recommendatory, so can only be taken into account by the court, but they are not mandatory in terms of applying because the court determines the approximate cost of an advocate's services, taking into consideration the specific circumstances of the case, the advocate's qualifications and experience, the client's financial condition and other significant circumstances. N. Yu. Holubeva's position makes sense as she stresses that in a particular case the price can vary greatly in view of many factors characterizing this case, that is why the average cost of the legal services will always be only approximate [10]. With regard to this, in our opinion,

the determination of such recommended rates of the advocates' fees, including the calculation of time, can serve as a guide for both the client in choosing an advocate who will provide him with the legal assistance, and the court in determining the amount of the compensation for the provided professional legal assistance.

When studying the case law of the European Court of Human Rights, one should pay attention to its decision in the case of «Krombakh v. France» (paragraph 104) [10], in which the Court not only points out the reasonableness, obligingness and reality of the costs incurred by the party, but also notes the possibility of recovering those costs, in particular for a representative's services, which the party has already incurred, but has not paid yet, and is obliged to do it in the future.

In terms of distributing the court costs, first of all, the costs of the professional legal aid, the Ukrainian legislator has moved away from employing the institution of «the maximum amounts» of their compensation, envisaging with regard to this the means aimed at preventing abuse of the civil procedural rights, including compensation of the specified costs, by the participants of the civil proceedings. Such means, in particular, are the principle of the proportionality of the costs to be paid for an advocate's aid and mechanisms for monitoring its implementation.

The introduction of the principle of the proportionality involves utilizing a number of the evaluative concepts («the complexity of the case», «the significance of the case for the party», etc.) by the legislator. On the one hand, this points to the need for their interpretation by the court in accordance with its discretionary power, and on the other hand, – the crucial importance of case law to determining the amount of the costs for paying the advocate's aid services.

The analysis of the law enforcement practice, first of all, of the Supreme Court indicates that the consequence of identifying the inconsistency of the amount of the compensation for the professional legal aid, claimed by the party, with the principle of the proportionality of such amount is deciding to reduce their amount which is subject to the compensation. In making the decision on the compensation of the professional legal aid costs, the Court, first of all, proceeds on the assumption that this amount must be justified, documented and it must meet the criterion of the reasonableness. It is necessary to take into account time for preparing the procedural documents (including the participation of the representative in the lower courts) as well as the direct participation in the court hearing. The amount must also be based on the actual duration of providing the legal aid, correspond to the complexity of the case and the volume of the aid provided by an advocate in the court and be based on the concrete circumstances of the case.

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1. Judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case «Gusinskiy v. Russia» on May 19, 2024 (Application No 70276/01). URL: http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng?i=001-6176

2. Judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case «Kosmopoulou v. Greece» on February 5, 2024 (Application No 60457/00). URL: http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng?i=001-61619

3. Judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case «Balogh v. Hungary» on July 20, 2024 (Application No 47940/99). URL: http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng?i=001-61931

4. Judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case «Nikolova v. Bulgaria» on March 25, 1999 (Application No 31195/96). URL: http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng?i=001-58228
5. Judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case «Fountas v. Greece» on October 3, 2019 (Application No 50283/13). URL: http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/rus?i=001-196663
6. Judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case «Paposhvili v. Belgium» on December 13, 2016 (Application No 41738/10). URL: http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/rus?i=001-169662
7. Judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case «Savran v. Denmark» on October 1, 2019 (Application No 57467/15). URL: http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/rus?i=001-196152
8. Judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case «Aliyev v. Azerbaijan» on October 9, 2018 (Application No 68762/14). URL: http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/rus?i=001-186126
9. Judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case «Tsalikidis and others v. Greece» on November 16, 2017 (Application No 73974/14). URL: http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/ rus?i=001-178518
10. Judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case «Krombach v. France» on February 13, 2021 (Application No 29731/96). URL: http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng?i=001-59211

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THE IMPACT OF WAR ON MENTAL HEALTH

Mental health is a state of well-being in which a person can cope with stress, work productively, and contribute to their community. Nowadays, because of the war, all these components of mental health are under the influence of severe traumatic factors.

The consequences of Russia's military aggression against Ukraine, are most often evaluated through the prism of economic losses, destruction of infrastructure and the number of dead. But war also affects the health of the citizens – it isn't only about obvious risks such as contusions and injuries, but also about long-term consequences. According to research and the bitter experience of other countries affected by armed conflicts: at least one in five people will have negative mental health consequences, and one in ten will experience these consequences at the level of moderate or severe illness.

The Minister of Health of Ukraine, Viktor Liashko said: "Even those who were able to survive the first months of the war will suffer mental exhaustion, because getting used to being constantly in war conditions can also have a negative impact on mental health" [1].

To prevent serious and long-term complications, it is extremely important to provide psychological support to all who need it now. According to the psychologists Yulia Yavorska and Roksolyana Vovk, the war had a noticeable impact on the psycho-emotional state of people – they observe an increase in requests for consultations related to anxiety and depressive states, uncontrolled aggression or even suicidal thoughts, accompanied by the experience of loss of: loved ones, home, identity [2].

There are three main defense responses to stress: fight, run, or freeze. Some people had a "run" reaction – and they immigrated, while some people had a "fight" reaction – that's why a lot of Ukrainians turned to the Military Commissariat to defend their country. Some people had a "freeze" reaction and hid in their homes in the hope that it would all end soon.

The stress disorder of people during the war is a healthy reaction of the psyche to unhealthy circumstances. War affects the psyche not only of adults, but also of children. Apparently, all Ukrainian parents today are thinking about how everything that their child sees, hears and experiences during this war will affect his future life. On the one hand, stress can be really destructive. On the other hand, psychologists suggest not to despair because of a "stolen" childhood. Parental love and awareness of how to act can create a favorable atmosphere that will be stronger than all the horrors of war. In order to preserve health, it's necessary to help the child to live through a painful experience, to let go of all fear, anger, sadness and resentment. But it's important to do it in a way that is safe for the child and his environment.

"Parents and educators need to be as sincere as possible with children", emphasizes Volodymyr Savinov, a researcher of the Laboratory of Social Psychology of Personality at the Institute of Social and Political Psychology, social psychologist. On the one hand, children trust us, we must be sincere with them, we cannot come up with something, we cannot deceive. And on the other hand, children copy us. Therefore, one must be as sincere and frank as possible, even more than it has always been, and also become a reliable shoulder, be confident and stable [3].

We need to win not only the war, but also the peace after it is over. Therefore, we need to work on overcoming the barriers that prevent us from taking care of ourselves. It is also important to talk about mental health problems without shame and fear, in this manner people with such problems will be more likely to seek help. If you feel hopeless, sad, anxious, afraid, tormented by a sense of guilt, you should seek help of a qualified specialist.

To sum up, war with all its manifestations is a powerful stress factor that can affect a person's psyche even several years after the end of warfare. A great attention should be paid to the mental health of citizens because of psychological well-being that will have an impact on the general state of health, economic recovery and well-being of the country.

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LAW AND POLITICS IN THE FICTION OF PHILIP K. DICK

Is Europe embracing helpless refugees or is it under attack from economic migrants? Is Donald Trump a real leader or just a clown seeking attention? Is reducing government expenditure a necessary economic sacrifice, or is the current downturn merely a pretext to push an unpopular ideology? The most fundamental realities of our time of conflicting narratives are revealed in «The Man in The High Castle» [1].

Liberals and conservatives who disagree on these matters don't only have different viewpoints; they also possess drastically divergent worldviews. The liberal narrative of evolution and scientific discovery leads individuals to significantly different conclusions on important problems than the conservative narrative, which believes in God the creator and religious law. The majority of us are only now starting to realize what Philip K. Dick realized in 1962 about how our narratives shape how we perceive reality. Even though we may physically reside in the same environment, our inner selves are vastly different.

More individuals than ever before can now create stories and share them with the world thanks to social media. The website Snopes.com compiles and disproves the intricate half-truth, elaborate conspiracy theories, and blatant falsehoods that are widely disseminated online. When considered separately, the myths that Starbucks took Jesus off of its Christmas cups and that Steve Jobs changed his mind about capitalism as he lay dying look ludicrous. We can quickly identify incorrect information that contradicts other people's narratives, but we are nearly completely oblivious to misleading information that advances our own [2].

The writings of Philip K. Dick, especially «The Man in the High Castle», exhibit the author's awareness and contemplation of human history, the present, and the future to varied degrees. He overhears the history and tells a different version from the truth in this novel. Additionally, he depicts a third realm free from historical fact and fiction as well as embeds the Mise en abyme in the book's virtual plot. The text's narrative structure is created by the concurrent activity of the three universes.

Dick believes that the fantastic, utopian world of science fiction does not exist and never will. Human history has demonstrated time and time again that paradise is inherently contradictory. Hegemonism and utopia always go hand in hand; in other words, utopia itself is the result of the dialectics between good and evil. He rewrites the outcomes of World War II and explores the difficulties of human politics in his book «The Man in the High Castle». Although some may be more moderate than others, all

successful nations appear to unavoidably emulate American-style hegemonic politics. Humans should be wary of all types of hegemony.

The Allied Powers (namely, the United States and Great Britain) lost World War II, according to «The Man in the High Castle's» alternate history. Although the whole plot is set in the former United States, the Nazis and Japanese have occupied the east and west, respectively. White people living under Japanese authority are now considered second-class citizens because of this colonialism; they are forced to live in segregated areas, have few career options, and endure constant humiliation. Although legally the war was won by Italy, Germany, and Japan, there are still racial conflicts between the three nations – and each group is discriminated against by the others. Italian truck driver Joe laments that he cannot get a suitable job on the east coast, where the Nazis are in power, because his complexion is «too dark». On the west coast, however, where the Japanese are in charge, white people make an effort to deepen their complexion tones [3].

However, this form of legalized racism – which resembles a milder version of the American Jim Crow system – is not shown in «The Man in the High Castle» as being in any way specifically Japanese. Instead, the book illustrates that detrimental prejudices exist in all places and cultures by highlighting conflicts between Germany, Japan, and Italy, by disclosing the racist ideas of its white protagonists, and by switching between alternate history and historical truth. Although the story implies that prejudice exists everywhere, it also demonstrates how only the war's victorious parties are given the authority to genuinely change society to fit their biases.

The genuine historical winners of World War II, the Americans and the British, are therefore warned not to use their power to preserve discriminatory institutions in «The Man in the High Castle».

In the book, Dick gives the impression that he prefers Japanese rule because, in contrast to Germany's brutal, insane, and mad policy, Japanese society places a higher value on the union of morality and law. However, whether an area is governed by the Japanese or the Germans, residents of other races are always required to wear disguises and carefully appease the ruling class [4].

In conclusion, we want to state that although it's frequently asserted that «The Man in the High Castle» is an alternate history book, there is a deeper degree of relevance in Philip K. Dick's famous work, despite the fact that the plot includes a fascinating alternative timeline of the globe after an Allied loss. «The Man in The High Castle» is a book of alternate histories, but it's also a book of alternate narratives, and it says the most about current politics in this narrative competition.

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PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE OF A NOTARY PUBLIC

Among the types of the professional activity insurance on the Ukrainian market of the insurance services, the notary professional activity is the most popular and relevant, as it is mandatory for all the private notaries in the country.

A notary in Ukraine is a system of the bodies and officials who are tasked with certifying rights, as well as the facts of legal significance, and other notarial actions provided for by the Law of Ukraine in order to give rhem legal credibility. The issue of the quality of the notarial services, the responsibility of the notaries and their professional insurance was highlighted in the works by such Ukrainian scientists as V.V. Komarov, V. Barankova, S. Ya. Fursa, P. M. Pavlyk, T. M. Kilichava, S. Khimchenko, L. M. Horbach, O. B. Kaun, O. Zaletov, T. A. Govorushko. Up to date, the definition of the concept of the "professional responsibility of a notary" has not been provided yet.

Many authors, including S. Ya. Fursa, P. M. Pavlyk, T. M. Kilichava, S. Khimchenko, researching the problems of the liability of the notaries in case of thr non-performance or improper performance of thr professional duties, use the term the "civil-legal liability".

We believe that the use of the term ther "civil-legal responsibility" in the established context is not entirely correct, since, as already noted earlier, we are talking about the responsibility of the notary in the performance of the professional activities, that is, the notarial activities. If we analyze the provisions of Articles 21 and 27 of the Law of Ukraine "On Notary Publicity", we come to the conclusion that the legislator speaks about the responsibility that arises when the notary fails to perform or improperly performs professional duties.

Therefore, it will be more appropriate to use the term the "professional responsibility", since it covers the onset of the notary's responsibility only in the case of the non-performance or improper performance of his professional duties. In all other cases of the activity of the notary, like any other person not related to the performance of the professional duties, it will be a question of the civil liability.

The professional liability of the notary is the application to the notary who acts in accordance with the certificate of the right to engage in the notarial activity and is entered in the Unified Register of Notaries, in the event that he causes damage to third parties due to the non-performance or improper performance of his professional duties, measures of state coercion in the form of the sanctions (additional burdens) aimed at restoring the violated rights and interests of third parties.

In world practice, there are various systems of the professional liability insurance for the notaries, which can be classified into three types.

The first type is the individual insurance, when the notary himself applies to the insurance company (Germany, Finland, the Netherlands, Japan, Brazil).

The second type is the self-insurance, that is, by uniting the notaries in the mutual insurance companies (Canada, Great Britain, South Africa, Australia).

The third type is the collective insurance, when a notary association (order of the notaries, notary insurance fund) enters into relations with the insurance company, which represents the interests of all its members when concluding a contract of the professional liability insurance (Denmark, the USA, Belgium, Sweden, Quebec province (Canada)).

For example, the 'Order of Notaries of the Province of Quebec' organizes, with the help of its rules and norms of professional practice, the implementation of the notarial activities so that each of its members can provide the high-quality services to the public.

However, despite all the existing control mechanisms for the provision of these professional services, the professional errors that may cause harm to third parties cannot be completely excluded. In order to protect the public and to be able, if necessary, to compensate for the damage caused to them, the Code of Professions of the Province of Quebec obliges all the professional orders to require all their members to insure their professional liability.

There are various options for such insurance for the members of the professional orders. The 'Order of Notaries of the Province of Quebec' has created its own 'Professional Liability Insurance Fund for Notaries'. The membership in the Foundation is mandatory for every notary public. The assets of the insurance fund are separate property and belong to all notaries; they are intended exclusively for professional liability insurance.

In Ukraine, the professional liability insurance of the notaries is usually carried out according to the system of the first type. The compulsory liability insurance of the private notaries is carried out in accordance with Art. 28 of the Law of Ukraine "On Notaries" and Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 624 of 19.08.2015 "On Approval of the Procedure and Rules for Mandatory Civil Liability Insurance of a Private Notary" (Amended by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 293 of 26.04. .2017) in accordance with paragraph 45 of part one and part two of Article 7 of the Law of Ukraine "On Insurance", the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine determines the procedure and rules for the mandatory civil liability insurance of the private notary public.

The subject of the notary professional liability insurance contract is the property interests of the insured – the private notary, related to the liability for the damage caused to third parties as a result of the non-performance or improper performance of the notarial activities.

The insured parties in the notary professional liability insurance contract in accordance with the requirements of Art. 28 of the Law of Ukraine "On Notaries" are only the private notaries.

The beneficiaries under the contract of the professional liability insurance of the notaries are the individuals and legal entities who have contacted the notary to perform the notarial acts, and/or third parties.

The minimum size of the insurance amount in the notary's professional liability insurance contract is determined by Art. 28 of the Law of Ukraine "On Notaries" and amounts to one thousand minimum wages.

Therefore, the analysis of the norms of the current legislation allows us to conclude that the professional liability insurance of the notaries in Ukraine is carried out in a mandatory form, since Art. 28 of the Law of Ukraine "On Notaries" defines the requirement for the notaries to insure their professional liability, insurance event and the minimum amount of the insurance amount.

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ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND UKRAINE

The Treaty on the European Union states that any European country may apply for membership if it respects the democratic values of the EU and is committed to promoting them. The country should meet the key criteria known as the 'Copenhagen criteria', which include a functioning market economy, a stable democracy and the rule of law, and the acceptance of all EU legislation.

Today the EU has recognized Ukraine's achievements in democracy building and protecting democratic values, and is ready to support the further development of our economy and society. On June 23, 2022 the leaders of the European Union at a summit in Brussels made a decision — *Ukraine received the EU candidate status*. When Ukraine joins the EU, not only Ukrainians will feel the changes and the positive influence, but the entire bloc as well.

Ukraine chose its EU future eight years ago, during the Revolution of Dignity. And from that moment, Ukraine hasn't stopped fighting for this choice. After all, Russia's full-scale aggression against Ukraine is currently underway. And the main reason for the invasion (the real reason, not the one announced by the Russian authorities) was Ukraine's pro-European movement, its desire to distance itself from its eastern "neighbor". The question of the European future of the Ukrainian people is vital. Ukraine's EU perspective, sanctions, and military aid are essential conditions of Ukraine's victory.

Ukraine's EU membership will strengthen Europe politically, economically, and militarily.

1. Politically

Ukraine is a part of the European family. We will continue bringing our legislation and governmental procedures up to European standards. In fact, this work has been going on for more than a decade and will be continued even more actively. Our country has implemented several structural reforms to move closer to the Copenhagen criteria and will continue to do so in the future. Since gaining independence, Ukraine has become a European country with a market economy, pluralistic democracy, fair elections, active civil society, and respect for human

rights. Ukraine is a reliable partner of the EU in the international arena. In 2021, our state supported more than 93% of the statements of the European Union. This means that Ukraine's integration into the foreign and security policy will be easy and harmonious. Now we are working on a series of reforms so that we can start the next stage of substantive negotiations on EU accession. For example, continuing judicial reforms and implementing the anti-oligarch law are high priorities.

2. Economically

Among the benefits of being an EU member candidate, we should note the opportunities to participate in financial programs provided to countries preparing for EU accession. Also, we are looking forward to active sectoral integration that facilitates cooperation in various economic and financial spheres. For example, the liberalization of cargo transport regulations will strengthen trade relations.

In achieving the status of EU member candidate, together with ongoing reform efforts, Ukraine will become more attractive to investors. Most important, the EU will treat investment in Ukraine not as part of the postwar reconstruction of a third country but as an investment in the well-being of a potential EU member.

Ukraine has proved its capability for fast sectoral integration even in difficult times. Ukraine **managed to integrate its unified energy system** into the European ENTSO-E energy system during the full-scale war. To restore a post-war Ukraine, EU producers will receive large orders, which will create **new jobs for European citizens**. Also, after the victory, Ukraine will create a huge opportunity for European companies in the context of investing in the restoration and reconstruction of a new and prosperous member of the European family. In addition, Ukraine is a large consumer market where European businesses can sell their goods and establish business facilities.

As one of the largest exporters of agricultural goods, Ukraine will guarantee the food security of European countries. Ukraine is a major supplier of key crops in the world: grains, wheat, corn, sunflower. The EU remains Ukraine's largest trading partner, including in the agricultural sector. A large percentage of Ukraine's exports are to the EU. Ukraine ranked second among the world's largest exporters of honey in 2021/

Ukraine is a source of a highly qualified and motivated workforce. In particular, the state has a strong tradition of education in science, IT and engineering. Ukraine has rapidly developed one of the most potential IT sectors in the world.

3. Military

With the sixth most powerful army in Europe, Ukraine will significantly strengthen EU security. Moreover, the whole world has witnessed how the Ukrainian army, thanks to its professionalism, courage and efficiency in conducting defensive operations, is repelling the so-called "second army" of the world.

The EU integration of Ukraine is a logical continuation of historical traditions and democratic state development of the country. Historically, Ukraine has always been part of a large European family. Even in the times of the Kyivan Rus, the rulers established dynastic marriages throughout Europe. The establishment of dynastic marriages, in particular the marriage of Anna Yaroslavna and King Henry I of France, shows that Ukraine has long been part of a common European history. The lords of Kyiv were conducting active and mutually beneficially diplomacy with other European countries before Moscow was even founded (and centuries before the name "Russia" was made up by Peter the 1st).

Granting candidate status does not mean immediate membership, but it will legally consolidate Ukraine in the European integration project. Ukrainians have proven their commitment to the European family and fought for their right to receive candidate status and become a member of the EU in the future. No other European nation has paid such a high price for this. Ukraine is deeply integrated with the European Union. Our state has **already reached 63% of the goals of the Association Agreement**. This means that most Ukrainian legislation is harmonized with EU legislation.

Ukraine has demonstrated resilience and institutional strength. Despite the full-scale war, the Ukrainian government and its civic community completed the work on the official EU accession questionnaire in record time to obtain candidate status.

Ukraine has strong partnerships with the EU in economic and political cooperation, energy, culture, education, and human rights. Ukraine is a crucial element for the future of a strong Europe. It depends on the EU's ability to resist Russia's imperial sentiment. If Russia manages to destroy Ukraine, Moscow will go further and continue its trials to destroy the European Union itself.

With significant economic potential, highly qualified specialists, a sustainable and creative business sector, Ukraine will be able to significantly contribute to the economic development of a united Europe. Ukraine's success will ensure the security, stability and democratic development, bringing Eastern Europe more harmoniously into the larger European family.

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SPECIAL FEATURES OF RACKETEERING

The purpose of the research is to reveal the special features of such a criminal phenomenon as racketeering. Therefore, it would be appropriate to define what the term "racket" means, and how it arose.

Organized crime in Ukraine is involved in a wide variety of activities ranging from trafficking in drugs, women, and arms, to various kinds of financial fraud, counterfeiting of musical compact disks, car theft, arms tracking, and extortion and protection rackets [3].

The racket in crime is the systematic practice of extortion under threat of some kind, usually of personal injury or property damage. Racket operations are varied and extensive as to the kind of business enterprise that may be vulnerable. The primary tool

for this corruption is money, offered either as a direct bribe, kickback, or payoff or in the more subtle form of a «campaign contribution». In return for this money, the criminal expects to receive various forms of «protection» from the criminal justice system [2]. For example, in a protection racket, business owners in an area must pay local criminals to avoid physical harm or property damage, either by criminals from that organization or a different one. In addition, "racket" may refer to the "numbers racket" or the "drug racket", which either generally or necessarily involve extortion, coercion, fraud, or deception concerning the intended clientele. Because of the clandestine nature of the black market, most proceeds made from criminal rackets often go untaxed.

The term "racketeering" was coined by the Employers' Association of Chicago in June 1927 in a statement about the influence of organized crime in the Teamsters Union. Specifically, a racket was defined by this coinage as being a service that calls forth its racket, and would not have been needed otherwise [4].

On October 15, 1970, the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, commonly referred to as the "RICO Act", became United States law. The RICO Act allowed law enforcement to charge a person or group of people with racketeering, defined as committing multiple violations of certain varieties within ten years.

Organized crime in Ukraine has involved the large-scale theft of state resources often accomplished through alliances among criminals, businessmen, and politicians.

In May 2000, for example, police arrested racketeers who had been extorting taxi drivers and vendors at the Boryspil Airport (Regional Security Office of the US Embassy in Ukraine May 2000). They tried to obtain cooperation from vendors at the open-air market in Troyeshchyna.

In Ukrainian legislation, the term "racketeering" is regarded in a narrow sense as extortion. Under Article 189 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, it is a demand to transfer somebody else's property or property title, or any other acts in respect of the property under threats of violence against the victim or his/her close relatives, or restriction of their rights, freedoms or lawful interests, or damage or destruction of their property or the property entrusted to them or placed into their custody, or disclosure of information that the victim or his close relatives would like to keep secret (extortion) [1]. Extortion is punishable by imprisonment.

Racket in a broad sense includes other articles; the characteristic of the racket is that special subjects who do not always act with useful motives carry it out.

The comparison of the Criminal Code of Ukraine with the criminal legislation of other countries testifies to the absence of significant discrepancies in the definition of the main features of racketeering. At the same time, it should be recognized that the Ukrainian way of criminalizing the racket, in general, has certain advantages in the account of the seizure of as many as possible of forms of crime.

Therefore, in the end, we want to note that the racket in Ukraine was more distributed in the 90s and headed by the Ukrainian mafia. Considering the historical development of the institute of racketeering, the domestic criminal legislation shows that the current situation of this system of punishment is more developed and more punished. One of the most dangerous forms of the racket is the application to victims of physical violence, which provides criminals with the rapid implementation of the latest property requirements, and often obtaining "easy" money permanently within a certain period.

Racket in Ukraine is a dangerous social phenomenon, which undermines the confidence of citizens in the ability of the state to protect constitutional rights to life, health, and property. Over the past 10–15 years, it has evolved and transformed itself into a quantitative and qualitative indicator.

Racketeering has the following characteristics:

- The victims are chosen for whom there is a reason to racket – the presence of debt, a conflict situation, or at least so-called unfriendly relations.

- Require large amounts of money. If the amount of money or the amount of other property transferred to the victim does not satisfy the offender, he can change the conditions of the requirements, and apply physical violence.

Extortion, however, is one of the most difficult crimes to combat because of the fear that is so deeply instilled into the victims by criminals who are all too willing to resort to violence and are often heavily armed. Moreover, even when victims appeal for protection, it is not necessarily forthcoming.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF ETIQUETTE FOR THE POLICE OFFICERS

Etiquette is considered to be a set of rules of behavior related to the external manifestation of relations with people. The peculiarity of these rules can be considered that there is no liability for their violation, therefore, in fact, they can be attributed to the concept of internal imperative, which, in turn, is important for the profession of a policeman, since it is precisely the norms and methods of action that are approved for oneself personally the basis for loyalty and devotion to the service of the people.

It is the need for constant interaction with the people (more precisely, with the population, if we take into account one of the principles of the National Police) that determines the importance of etiquette for every officer. The ability to apply these norms in practice facilitates the establishment of contacts, helps to achieve mutual understanding, creates stable relationships; all this is part of the work of a law enforcement officer. For a police officer, communication is one of the key components

of the profession, the use of which allows you to resolve disputes, helps victims overcome stress, involves solving social conflicts, expressing comments, and facilitates the process of interaction with offenders [1]. Officers who do not have adequate communication skills are perceived as hostile, which, in turn, creates a negative attitude of society towards the police, while the tasks of the police are not taken into account, the main ones of which are the protection of human rights and freedoms and the direct provision of assistance to individuals.

In general, police activity is regulated by normative legal acts. In addition to those that constitute the legal basis of activity, there are also provisions regulating the ethical behavior of law enforcement officers (for example, the Rules of Ethical Behavior of Employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine [the above-mentioned order became invalid based on the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs No. 957 dated 27.11.2017]). Taking into account this information, it can be concluded that the relevant rules were and theoretically can be laid in the basis of police activity. This decision can be considered rational, since the positive impact of the rules on the procedure for the police officers to perform their duties is noted.

Poor communication skills and rudeness can be one of the reasons for mistrust of the police. Taking into account the psychological aspect of communication and the standards of commonly used everyday language, it can be concluded that police officers, as a representative of the public authority of the country, must constantly develop their communication skills and work on linguistic competence in order to prevent conflicts with the population and professionally perform their tasks [1].

Based on the analysis of people's behavior in various situations, it can be assumed that the ability of a police officer to learn the importance of, as well as to apply, the norms of etiquette in everyday activities depends entirely or partially on the values that the police officer defines for himself as the main ones. In addition, identifying the value foundation of police activity gives meaningfulness and meaningfulness to law enforcement activities. The values defended by the police in a democratic society are the emphasis on human, social and cultural importance, such as human life and dignity, respect for it, justice, solidarity, etc. The values of rule of law, humanism, professionalism appear as "formulas" of professional morality, the subjective nature of perception of which depends on the level of education and life value orientations of the employee [2]. Professional deformity of a police officer can be considered the next urgent problem related to the application of etiquette norms. The professional formation of a National Police employee in the process of his professional tasks is directly related to the development of qualities that have an extremely negative impact on his professional activity. It is noted that professional deformation is a completely different socio-psychological phenomenon, namely, the appearance of certain psychological changes in an individual, which are generated by professional activity and affect its quality performance [3]. If we take into account the specifics of the work of a police officer, it can be seen that the need to work with different classes of society can have an undesirable effect on the worldview of a law enforcement officer, since the approach that a police officer will use to cooperate with this person depends on the social origin of the person.

In **conclusion,** it can be noted that the importance of etiquette for police officers is emphasized by the fact that the constant interaction of the government and society is an important component of the formation and development of a democratic country. It

is advisable to consider mutual respect as the basis for successful cooperation - one of the defined principles of etiquette, therefore etiquette norms are of undeniable importance for law enforcement officers.

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PECULIARITIES OF DREAM DYNAMICS OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN REHABILITATION

The paper deals with the analysis of the dream dynamics under effect of the psychic and physical trauma, namely the dream dynamics of the wounded soldiers, who are in rehabilitation in military hospitals.

Dreams and their meaning as a psychological phenomenon are a controversial and generally understudied field of psychology. Many specialists and representatives of the scientific community principally deny the existence of the meaning of dreams all-together, saying, that a dream itself is only a byproduct of the sleeping brain. Despite this, from the very beginnings of psychoanalysis as a self-sufficient discipline and up until today, dreams serve a key purpose in psychodynamic work. “The royal road to the Unconscious” – that is how Siegmund Freud called dreams. As it is known, nightmares are an essential symptom of many kinds of the trauma – including post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). By exploring the dreams and their contents, we gain understanding and knowledge, which is currently unknowable for the patient’s consciousness, and can prove incredibly useful for the analysis. The study of dreams allows us to see the objective picture of the patient’s subjective world and to adapt the therapeutic strategy accordingly – which is incredibly important while working with a traumatized psyche.

The soldiers, who were wounded in combat and are going through rehabilitation right now, endure the simultaneous traumatic processes: the reality trauma, caused by the start of the war itself, the trauma of losing their combat brethren and loved ones in the rear, the body integrity and bodily autonomy trauma, caused by limb loss or loss of any physiological or sensory function, and the constant stress, caused by the feelings of heplessness as a patient and guilt for their brethren, who remain at the forefront of combat. Their psychic condition is influenced by a multitude of factors, starting with the developmental processes and fixations of their personal biographies, and

continuing with the battlefield events and the reality of their hospitalization. Donald Calshed writes on the "loss of innocence" - a fundamental loss of subjective security and trust in the world and other people. Robert Sapolsky stresses, that the acuteness of PTSD symptoms and the probability of its emergence both increase drastically, if the trauma has been caused by people, as opposed to, say, natural disasters. This is why we consider the study of the dream dynamics of the wounded soldiers, who are in rehabilitation, to be an acutely relevant issue. The study will allow us to detect the specificity of our warriors' trauma, and help people, who not only went through the horrors of war, but also suffered physical damage from it.

The aim of the study is to detect and to describe the peculiarities of the dream dynamics of the wounded soldiers, who are in rehabilitation.

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To conduct the theoretical analysis of the psychic fuctions of dreams in personal development, engagement of psychic resources and trauma compensation.
2. To define the institutional and psychological groundwork for the study.
3. To illustrate the dream dynamics of the wounded soldiers, who are in rehabilitation in a hospital setting.
4. To track the effect of individual reflexive work onto the dream dynamics of the wounded soldiers.
5. To sum up the results of the study.

The study of dreams as a psychological and psychotherapeutic phenomenon has been illuminated in works by M. Stein, S. Freud, D. Calshed, K. Balkeley, G. Lacoff, C. Roessler and others.

The problem of the psychic trauma and of nightmares as a symptom of post-traumatic experience are the subject of studies of D. Calshed, L. Canetti, S. Falsetti, R. Sapolsky, S. Rauch, G. Bremner, D. Doerfel and many others.

The novelty of this study is inseparably tied to the unthinkable nature of the national war of Ukraine, blasphemously started by the aggressor in the 21st century, when the majority of people couldn't fathom the possibility of a military collision of such scale on the European continent. Most studies on the trauma of the soldiers deal with the wars of a very different quality. Also, most research isn't focused in depth on the dreams of the the traumatized soldiers, particularly concerning the connection of psychic and bodily trauma, simultaneously experienced by them.

Our veterans' trauma is unique, and we need to begin studying it immediately in all the possible aspects, in order to ensure the best possible quality of rehabilitation of the soldiers, as well as aid their re-integration into the peaceful society after demobilization. Also, we need to study the national trauma of the Ukrainian people in general. Individual work, including expressive and verbal reflection of mixed-trauma dreams, has the potential of alleviating the trauma experience and aid healing and re-integration into civilian life. Such type of work on the institutional basis can open the new possibilities for more inclusive and timely psychic rehabilitation of our defenders.

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CYBERTERRORISM AS A COMPONENT OF FULL-SCALE WAR

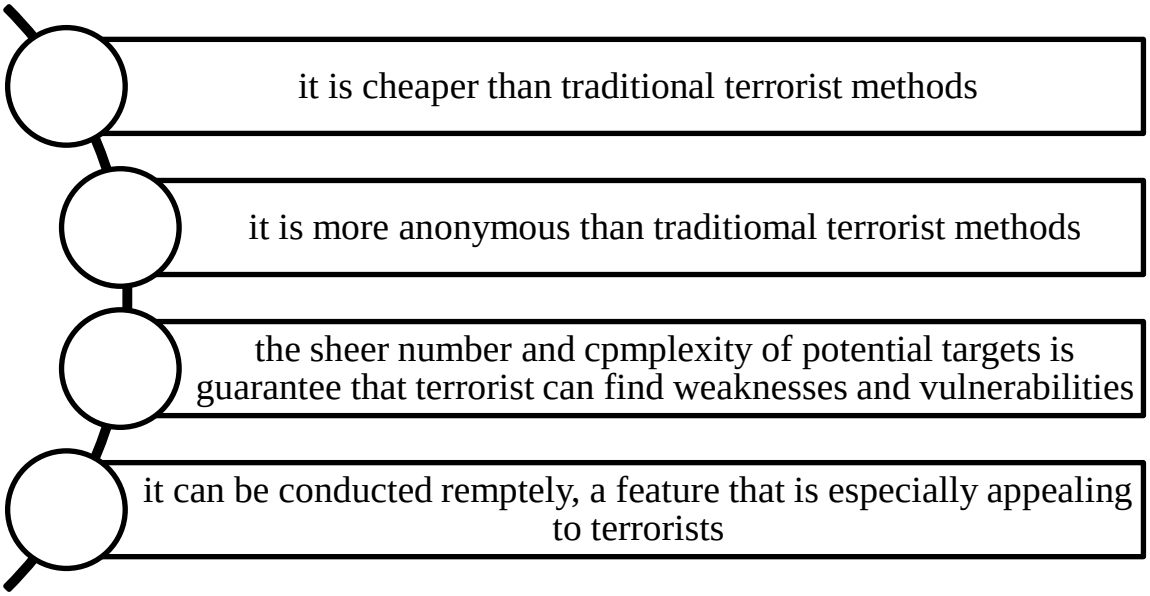
Cyberterrorism is considered the main national risk for many governments given the potential harm and disruption it can cause due to the world's increasing dependency on IT systems. Digital technologies play an important role in any military conflict. For the first time, the term "cyberterrorism" was introduced in the 1980s by Barry Collin, a researcher at the California Institute for Security and Intelligence, who formulated it as a tendency for terrorism to move from physical to virtual [3]. The number of cyber-attacks and cyber incidents in the most important areas of the life of our state is growing every year.

A day before the russian invasion of Ukraine, cyber weapons became the final component of a full-scale war. Cyber warfare can be carried out against the physical infrastructure of cyberspace using conventional weapons and combat methods. For example: computers can be physically destroyed, their networks can be destroyed, and human-users of that physical infrastructure can be subjugated, tricked, or knocked out to gain physical access to the network or computer.

The legislation of any country defines computer crime and computer terrorism as one of the main threats to the national interests and national security of this or that state. Most of critical infrastructure in Western societies is networked through computers – the potential threat from cyberterrorism is of great concern. The motivational forces of cyber terrorism can be social, political, ideological and economic. The goals that inspire terrorists, have demonstrated that individuals can gain access to sensitive information and to the operation of crucial services.

Besides the Internet itself, terrorists can also attack many sensitive institutions, such as the power grid, nuclear power plants and airports [2]. They also hack public and private computer systems damage or at least disable the military, financial and advanced service sectors of economies. Examples include attacks on critical physical infrastructure, such as water pipes, electricity, gas, fuel, public transport control systems or banking payment systems, which deny essential services for a period of time or, in more serious cases, even cause physical damage by attacking the organization's command and control systems.

The appeal of cyberterrorism for terrorists:



Source: [1; 4]

Computer technologies used is being used to psychologically manipulate the civilian population; psychological manipulation undermines the morale of citizens, undermining their faith in the effectiveness of government. Depending on the type of manipulation, it can also result in bodily injury, death and property destruction. By using computer technology as a weapon of mass destruction, terrorists aim to undermine civilian confidence in the stability and reliability of infrastructure components such as public transportation, electricity and other power sources, communications, financial institutions and vital services, such as health care, nursing. When computer technology is used as a weapon of mass distraction, terrorists launch a psychological attack aimed at inflicting psychological, not systemic damage.

The US Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) offers measures to reduce the likelihood of harm from cyber-attacks, such as:

1. implementation of multi-factor authentication for remote systems;
2. software updates;
3. determining the priority of updates that eliminate known vulnerabilities;
4. disabling ports and access points that are not necessary for business purposes;
5. implementation of strict controls for cloud services to avoid risks etc. [5]

Therefore, cyberterrorism is a common phenomenon today. There is a complex network of private and public organizations used to control the Internet. The growing dependence of our societies on information technology has created a new form of vulnerability, giving terrorists a chance to approach targets that would otherwise be utterly unassailable. The more technologically developed a country is, the more vulnerable it becomes to cyberattacks on its infrastructure.

Having analyzed the ways in which cyberterrorists can use computer technology to achieve their main goals of demoralizing the civilian population and destabilizing governments, we must first of all protect ourselves, learn the rules of cyber hygiene, which in turn will help the state to protect national security, especially during military actions.

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CHANGES IN THE PUBLIC'S TRUST IN THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE DURING THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN WAR

Often the police is perceived as the successor of the militia, but it is not so. More precisely, it is partially untrue. Therefore, the police has many problems with its reputation due to its militia past, its implementation of the instructions of the state authorities during the occupation of the USSR, and the usurpation of leadership positions by people who intended to restore economic and cultural ties with Russia. In order to fully understand the problem and find ways to solve it, the following are necessary: an accurate sociological analysis of public opinion, a correct and clear vision of the future result, the adoption of new decisions and laws, as well as the replacement of old ones, if such laws do not work or work incorrectly.

Basic material.

In our world, reputation plays a key role in trust. "The police is a central body of executive authority that serves the society" [2], therefore the trust of citizens is a mandatory and extremely important point for the correct and effective work of the NPU (National Police of Ukraine). Historically, during the existence of the USSR, as well as during the time of independent Ukraine before the 2014 revolution, the then "militia" was perceived negatively by the society. The reasons for this were the corruption of the police, indifference to the real problems of the people, work for statistics, and not for the results. Thus, the then central body of executive power gradually and surely lost the trust of the population. The police were mostly busy with the problems of the top of the government, forgetting about ordinary citizens. After the July 2, 2015 reform, the "militia" did not become the "police". Militia was a holdover from Soviet times and meant "armed people's militia", on the other hand, the police is a professional state body designed to maintain law and order, avoiding punitive functions. So, the must be a conclusion: the police is a completely different, new body in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Since the creation of the police, new orders and laws have been issued that make the NPU a structure that is more perfect and open to citizens. "Openness and transparency" became the new slogan, equivalent to "serve and

protect". Although reputation (common opinion) refers to a "soft" evaluation of effectiveness in sociology, it is a fairly objective indicator of the effectiveness of the police work, because the NPU directly interacts with the society and is open to it, and the society, in turn, forms its opinion

From February 24, 2022, the NPU takes direct part in the struggle with russian invaders not only on the battlefield, but also throughout the territory of Ukraine. All law enforcement workers are working hard for our victory. This could not go unnoticed. In the period from 1994 to 2004, the Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine established that the share of people who trusted the police was equal to 10–14% (1-1.4 points out of 10) [3]. The majority of private entrepreneurs rated the Ministry of Internal Affairs as an incompetent body to protect business from crime, which particularly widespread its influence in those years. In general, the police received an assessment of 2.8 points out of 7 possible (that is, 60% of businessmen were dissatisfied with the work of the police), leading the "bottom" of the global rating, sitting between Nigeria and Trinidad [1]. After the creation of the National Police of Ukraine in 2015 and the reform of this body, great progress has been made in working with the society. After the 2019 survey, the head of the National Police Ihor Klymenko stated that 48% of citizens trusted the police [4]. But the indicator was not stable and gradually decreased. In December 2021, the confidence index varied according to various sources. According to the official report of the NPU, the trust index of citizens was 44% [5], and according to the research of the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology – 30%. In the conditions of the war, the situation with the trust of the population became better, radically changing after February 24, 2022. In December 2022, a repeat survey was conducted, which showed progress in the level of trust, namely 55-58% of citizens trusted the NPU [6]. The main reason for the increase in public trust was the work of the police under martial law after the full-scale invasion of russia. Many policemen went to fight at the front and were sent to the de-occupied territory to perform dangerous tasks, others remain in the peaceful territory, where they actively serve and maintain peace and order, fight crime, that is, no one sits idle but makes his strong (and, sometimes, instrong) contribution to the overall defence of the state. On December 10, Ihor Klymenko stated that during the full-scale invasion of russia into Ukraine, the police have already recorded 47,000 war crimes committed by the occupiers. Among them, the facts of crimes against humanity, namely torture, rape and murder of civilians, were established. The work of the police during the war became a component of a powerful legal front with the prosecution of russian war criminals who neglected the basic human rights proclaimed by the civilized international community [4].

For law enforcement officers, the war does not end on the front line, but continues throughout the country and is different: combat (front, rear), criminal, economic, informational.

The cyber police (as a part of the criminal police) confirm security in the information space, block the flow of enemy information, control secret internal information and protect it from enemy hacking attacks, conduct investigative activities and provide police units with the necessary information. Criminal police perform their work around the clock, searching for criminals, collecting evidence both in peaceful territories for crimes and in de-occupied territories for war crimes of the russian federation. The special police face emergency situations, risk their lives and perform

the tasks assigned to them. Patrol police protect the streets of cities and the lives of citizens throughout the country, including the recently de-occupied regions. Pretrial investigation works both in safe cities and not far from the front line, fighting the criminal world inside the state and war crimes of the russian federation.

Of course, NPU will have many challenges of various nature, including reputational ones. It is difficult at one time to "cleanse" oneself of the past of the Soviet and post-Soviet militia. You need to clearly understand that it is a long and gradual process. Therefore, we should not expect a sharp change in society's opinion. It should also be noted that there are certain sociological inaccuracies and errors in such sociological studies. For example: previously convicted persons who are used to blaming the law enforcement system for their misdeeds can participate in surveys; entrepreneurs who are prohibited by the police from making money using illegal methods; people who support the so-called cult "A.P.A.B." (All policemen are bastards). In my opinion, with quality work, as well as "openness and transparency", non-corruption and honesty, the police in Ukraine in the nearest future will be able to convince people that they can be trusted.

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THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE MODERN WORLD

The place and role of women in society are eternal questions. Historically, women have had significantly fewer opportunities than men have to express their abilities. The reason for this is society's attitude towards women. A woman can realize herself as a person only in motherhood and family life; professional growth, and social and political activity, it is considered secondary.

Women nowadays are becoming keepers of the home, planners of family events, errand runners, and bill payers. According to statistics, women are the prime caretakers of families around the world. As per an international study when the economic and political organization of a society changes, women come to the forefront and help the family to adjust to new challenges. Women are likely to be the prime initiators of outside assistance, and they play an important role in facilitating changes in family life [1].

As a wife. A woman is a man’s helpmate, partner, and comrade. She sacrifices her pleasure and ambitions, sets the standard of morality, relieves the stress and the

tension of her husband, and maintains peace and order in the household. Thereby she creates the necessary environment for her male partner to think more about the economic upliftment of the family. She is the source of inspiration to a man for the high endeavor and worthy achievements in life [2].

In addition, a woman supports her husband in all his crises and shares with him all her achievements and successes.

As a Mother. The mother is the central personality of the home and the family circle. All the members turn to her for sympathy, understanding, and recognition. A woman devotes her time, labor, and thought to the welfare of the members of the family. For the unity of interacting personalities, a man provides a woman with the ceremonies and the atmosphere [2].

Most of the upbringing and birth of children is done by the woman in the family. It inculcates in the child such habits as discipline, tidiness, hard work, honesty, and many other equally important ones. Those traits that a mother instills in a child from an early age will later play a key role in the formation of his personality.

As an Administrator and Leader of the Household. The woman is the chief executive of an enterprise. She delegates duties among family members according to their capabilities, abilities, and interest and provides materials and resources of equipment to complete the job. She plays an important role in the preparation and serving of food, maintenance of the house, laundering, furnishing, selection, and care of clothing. As an administrator, she organizes many social functions in the family for social development. A well-ordered disciplined household needs better management than is done by women, to be normal family life [3].

In addition, she plans various recreational activities to meet the needs of young and old members of the family.

Conclusion. If once a woman was mostly realized in motherhood and family life, now the role of a woman in society takes on completely different meanings. In the 21st century, women are becoming more and more influential, occupying management positions, and advancing on the career ladder. Every year we can see women in social and political activities and politics.

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STRUCTURAL SETTINGS OF ELECTRICAL SAFETY TERMS IN ENGLISH

As you know, vocabulary is the most penetrating, impermanent, and dynamic aspect of language. A distinctive and characteristic feature among the vocabulary of any language is its ability to be constantly enriched by new words and meanings that are formed in various ways. The formation of terminology depends on the development within a particular field of knowledge or human activity. A review of the literature has shown a special interest in terminology systems, which constantly provide extensive material for modern terminology research and, therefore, require organization and standardization [3].

The sub-language of electrical safety has not only a limited set of terminological vocabulary expressing concepts related to the safe operation of electrical appliances, but also a number of structural and functional features, as well as expressing the basic concepts of electrical engineering that are fundamental to the entire human society. We consider that the information recorded in these terminological units accumulates information of language and culture as semiotic components that constitute a holistic image of the world [1].

For example, the lexemes «isolation», «tention», «phase», «accumulator», «claws», «light», «reflection» and others denote universal concepts that have always been and will be used in different societies as a means of naming the processes of human exploitative activity.

It is fair to claim that the specificity of the lexical composition of the electrical safety sublanguage is determined by the terms that express the relevant categorical concepts and are conditionally divided into commonly used, general scientific and terminological subsystems. Terminological vocabulary is a set of terms necessary for expressing certain concepts in a special field; The term is traditionally understood as a word (phrase) that denotes the concept of a special field of knowledge or activity and is used in professional settings.

It is known that a term can exist only as an element of a terminology system. A terminology system is a set of terms that appropriately express the concept system of a theory that relates to a certain special area of human knowledge or activity [6].

Specific areas of knowledge and human activity are simulated by concept systems, which are primarily elements of a particular area of knowledge, and are expressed in two ways - in the set of definitions of these concepts and in the set of terms. Therefore, we can say that a terminology system is a language model of a specific area of knowledge. Among a number characteristics of terminology systems as types of abstract systems are system-wide, logical, linguistic and model-forming [5].

As a result of the structural analysis of electrical safety terms, we were able to identify the following structural types: single-component (simple and derivative), multi-component.The analysis within the structure of electrical safety terms showed that simple terms are the most common. Derivative terms were presented less.

Affixation is the most productive way to create derivative terms, we distributed the suffixes in this way: er 35% – scatter, trigger, timer, ing 23% – reddening, blocking, nullifying, tion 10% – exfoliation, metallization, irradiation, isolation, illumination, ent 8% – purulent, filament, ance 7% – abundance, balance, ant 5% – pendant, rampant, or 5% – accumulator, al 3% – detrimental, out 2% – layout; ate 2% – evaporate.

In linguistics, two-component and multi-component terms are distinguished depending on the number of internal components and the type of relationship between the components. This group of terms is the optimal linguistic means in the field of current nomination in modern science and, due to its large semantic capacity, is the most important lexical constituent of a scientific text. The analysis of the terms and phrases of the electrical safety sublanguage in English has shown that there are two-, three-, and four-component terms in the texts of this area. The following data was obtained in percentage terms: two-component – 8%: alternating current, reheat temperature, glass mount, incandescent lamp, portable lighting, visual field, rubber supports, rubber carpet, voltage pointer, isolation hubcaps, insure ropes, preventive belt, protective straps, isolation stairs, rubber path, knife-switch, linear tension, neutral terminal, electric blow; three-component – 10%: gas-discharge lamp, translucent ceramic tube, low operation life, diffuse and specular reflection, poor lighting conditions, adjustable contrast settings, distinguish details and objects, adjusting the light source, isolation protective agents, electric partition of circuit, protective network distribution, minimum admissible distance, protective ground connection, step-down transformer, wires' locking onto the ground, burn safety device, current-carrying parts, specific resistance of soil; four-component – 4%: photographic electronic flashes and strobes, safety glasses with foam padding, anti-glare safety glasses, system of electro protective facilities, fenceless current-carrying parts, halt of lungs and heart function, fission of the organic liquid, convulsive heart and lungs clauses, work under voltage at the shields.

Thus, the analysis of English terms and electrical safety made it possible to establish that this group of terms are nominative units that express the names of scientific phenomena and concepts. Moreover, they play the role of one of the most important constituents of a scientific text, ensuring accurate conveyance of the content. The results from analyzing the structure of the described terms showed that simple terms accounted for 57%; derivative terms accounted for 21%; and multi-component terms accounted for 22%.

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RESPONSIBILITY FOR ENCROACHMENT ON THE LIFE AND HEALTH OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER UNDER CRIMINAL LAW OF UKRAINE

The paper deals with a set of public relations protected by criminal law in relation to which harm is caused or the threat of such harm is created, namely, public relations in the sphere of ensuring the personal and bodily integrity of a law enforcement officer, namely the criminal liability for the encroachment on the life and health of a law enforcement officer.

The human rights and freedoms and their guarantees determine the content and direction of the state activity. Affirmation and provision of the human rights and freedoms is the main duty of the state. In turn, the law enforcement agencies as the state executive branch of power are aimed at performing these functions, namely ensuring the state of legality and law and order, protecting the rights, freedoms and interests of citizens, society and the state, as well as the implementation of other legally defined functions of the state. Effective functioning of the state is impossible without creating the favorable conditions for the activities of the law enforcement agencies. One of the factors that ensures the effective functioning of law the enforcement agencies is the proper protection of the life and health of these employees.

Therefore, in view of the importance of the activities of the law enforcement agencies, it follows the need for a comprehensive study and provision of countermeasures against the encroachments on the life and health of the law enforcement officers. Since the insufficient legal and social protection of the law enforcement officers causes a disturbance in the balance in society, which in the future can lead to the so-called social pathologies that negatively affect the results of the activities of law enforcement agencies.

The purpose and objectives of the study is establishing the criminal-legal nature, essence, grounds and conditions of incurring the criminal liability for the encroachment on the life and health of a law enforcement officer and putting forward proposals on the possible ways to improve the current criminal legislation of Ukraine.

The main tasks for achieving this goal are:

- to work out the status of the investigation of the criminal and legal liability for the encroachment on the life and health of a law enforcement officer under the criminal law of Ukraine;

- to investigate the history of the development of the legislation of Ukraine regarding the responsibility for the encroachment on the life and health of a law enforcement officer under the criminal law of Ukraine;

- to analyze the state of the regulation of the criminal liability for the encroachment on the life and health of a law enforcement officer under the criminal law of Ukraine;

- to investigate the object of the composition of the criminal offenses, which provide for the liability for the encroachment on the life and health of a law enforcement officer under the criminal law of Ukraine;

- to reveal the content of the objective side of the composition of the criminal offenses, which provide for the responsibility for encroachment on the life and health of a law enforcement officer under the criminal law of Ukraine;

- to investigate the subject of the composition of criminal offenses, which provide for liability for encroachment on the life and health of a law enforcement officer under the criminal law of Ukraine;

- to reveal the content of the subjective side of the composition of ther criminal offenses, which provide for the liability for the encroachment on the life and health of a law enforcement officer under the criminal law of Ukraine;

- to work out the problems of the responsibility for the encroachment on the life and health of a law enforcement officer under the criminal law of Ukraine;

- to determine the prospects for improving the responsibility for the encroachment on the life and health of a law enforcement officer under the criminal law of Ukraine.

The scientific novelty lies in the fact that this work is one of the first complex studies in Ukraine of the criminal and legal responsibility for the encroachment on the life and health of a law enforcement officer under the criminal law of Ukraine, which will make it possible to substantiate a number of the conclusions that constitute the scientific novelty and to form a number of the provisions to improve the current legislation.

It is planned:

- to analyze the state of the investigation of the criminal and legal liability for the encroachment on the life and health of a law enforcement officer under the criminal law of Ukraine;

- to study the history of the development of Ukrainian legislation regarding the responsibility for the encroachment on the life and health of a law enforcement officer under the criminal law of Ukraine;

- to carry out an analysis of the regulation of the criminal and legal responsibility for the encroachment on the life and health of a law enforcement officer under the criminal law of Ukraine;

- to carry out a comprehensive analysis of the elements of the composition of the criminal offenses, which provide for the liability for the encroachment on the life and health of a law enforcement officer under the criminal law of Ukraine;

- to identify the problems of the criminal and legal liability for the encroachment on the life and health of a law enforcement officer under the criminal law of Ukraine;

- to determine the prospects for improving the responsibility for the encroachment on the life and health of a law enforcement officer under the criminal law of Ukraine and to develop a number of the legislative amendments to improve the current legislation.

The provisions, generalizations, conclusions and proposals can be used:

- in the educational process (when teaching the legal disciplines, preparing the meythodical aids and materials);

- in the scientific and research field (as the materials for the further research on the problem of the criminal and legal responsibility for the encroachment on the life and health of a law enforcement officer);

- in law-making (in the process of preparing the proposals for improving the current criminal legislation of Ukraine);

- in the law enforcement activities (to improve the practice of ther procedural management and support the state prosecution in proceedings related to the encroachments on the life and health of a law enforcement officer).

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GENDER EQUALITY: A MATTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE IN JORDAN

Gender equality is first a matter of social justice, allowing equal access to rights, resources, and opportunities. It also makes our societies richer and more secure. In other words, gender equality is a condition of development and a matter of sustainable peace and security. So it is first a matter of principles – women are empowered, and the benefits are perceived by the entire community.

Every day, in every country in the world, women are confronted by discrimination and inequality. They face violence, abuse, and unequal treatment at home, at work, and in their wider communities – and are denied opportunities to learn, earn and lead. They have fewer resources, less power, and less influence compared to men, and can experience further inequality because of their class, ethnicity, and age, as well as religious and other fundamentalism.

Gender inequality is a key driver of poverty. Moreover, a fundamental denial of women's rights. Oxfam understands gender justice as the full equality and equity between women and men in all spheres of life, resulting in women jointly, and on an equal basis with men, defining and shaping the policies, structures, and decisions that affect their lives and society as a whole.

We believe that women taking control and taking collective action are the most important drivers of sustained improvements in women's rights, and are a powerful force to end poverty not only for women and girls but for others too.

Gender inequality is when a person is discriminated against because of their sex or gender. Women, non-binary and trans people are confronted by discrimination and inequality. They face violence, abuse, and unequal treatment at home, at work, and in their wider communities – and are denied opportunities to learn, earn and lead.

Being treated equally and enjoying the same rights no matter your sex or gender is a fundamental human right.

Women are having a vital and decisive role in social, economic, and political development. They have achieved great success in terms of enhancing women’s status in all aspects of life, thus enacting radical changes in the perception of women and their

role in various and diverse fields, in particular leadership and decision-making, specifically in the last decades, where women were able to chart a new enhanced path through their contribution and success. However, the international and regional context are endangering these achievements and our societies still need to support the empowerment of women and capitalize on their capabilities and great potential, especially in light of the political openness in the Arab world which pushes forward toward new horizons in the field of human rights and political contribution and participation of the citizens, women, and men, in turn, leading to the progress and the achievement of sustainable development at all levels.

Women in the region have faced many challenges due to increasing violence of extremist groups; whereas extremism, intolerance, and exclusion have affected the area and threatened previous achievements. Such regression has weakened the concept of gender equality and the enjoyment of women's rights. The massive influx of Syrian refugees and displacement has generated human tragedy for millions of people and dire results for hosting governments and societies. Women and girls refugees are disproportionately affected. Violence, child labor, trafficking for sexual exploitation, and early marriages are on the rise.

Besides, the ongoing occupation of Palestine remains a central problem and source of violence in the region, preventing women from achieving their rights. Occupation is a barrier to democratic development, creating continuous conflicts that affect societies. Women pay the price on all levels, struggling not only for women's rights and equality but also for independence, in the process losing their children and husbands.

Jordan, a country with limited natural resources, has devoted much effort to developing its human resources. For achieving sustainable economic growth, the country introduced policies, programs, and plans with the ultimate aim of societal development.

Jordan has made significant steps in the reform process. There is a political will to achieve equal opportunities and non-discrimination as articulated in the Constitution, National Agenda, and Civil Service Bylaws. Jordan is recognized as making continuous progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It has also been a pioneering country in the region in the area of anticorruption legislation, strategies, and action plans within the public sector.

While the status of Jordanian women has improved considerably in regard to education, health, and life expectancy, advances in these spheres have yet to bridge fully the gender gap. Constraints persist in areas such as representation and participation in the political sphere, employment and visible advances in the labor force, and equities in the social domain. Gender disparity in Jordan has particularly increased in recent years with the spread of conservatism and nationalism, which has caused a regressive backlash against women's rights and gender equity.

The Union for Mediterranean Secretariat works hard through projects and initiatives to address women's empowerment and gender equality issues in the subterranean region. It plays a vital role in organizing annual high-level meetings on Women's Empowerment to identify, in partnership with key regional actors, specific and strategic solutions to promote the full participation of women in society. It gathers many countries' members together to talk loudly about the solutions and ideas made to boost women's empowerment and gender equality in the region.

Therefore, gender equality and equity are deeply connected to social justice and human rights, influencing how women are impacted in the context of disasters and situations of conflicts, and how they can act and survive. In order to achieve gender equality, it is necessary to work hard to reach a political solution, ending the occupation and initiating a regional peace process: Working proactively for political solutions to the conflicts and initiating a comprehensive regional peace process.

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GOALS AND METHODS OF DECRIMINALIZATION

Decriminalization is an activity to determine those types of acts that are recognized as criminal and punishable by the current criminal law, but which, for various reasons, have lost their social danger or the fight against which, using the criminal law, is impossible or inappropriate. Because of this activity, certain types of acts are excluded from the criminal law as criminal and criminally punishable.

The main goals of decriminalization are:

– establishment of uniformity and correspondence between the criminal law and political and economic relations in the country;

– establishment of correspondence between the criminal law and public morality (since the presence in the Criminal Code of Ukraine of norms that do not correspond to new social relations and a system of values gives rise to the attitude of the population towards the criminal law as unrealistic, and hence its effectiveness as a means of preventing crime and as a means of protecting certain groups of social relations would be highly questionable).

Here it should be noted that in some cases, decriminalization is forced if the law is stubbornly not followed by a significant part of the population. This is the case, for example, with the repeated bans on moonshining and the abolition of these bans.

Humanization of criminal legislation, directing it to combat undesirable forms of behavior by other, milder (and possibly more effective) means than criminal punishment (it can often be replaced by other procedures, for example, deprivation of a license for a particular activity) [1, p. 90–91].

The process of decriminalization, first, is associated with the disappearance of the social danger of the act while maintaining its formal illegality [2, p. 130–131].

The situation, when a certain act does not cause harm to society and the majority of citizens (including representatives of law enforcement agencies) do not recognize it

as criminal, is unstable. Bringing to criminal liability for such an act is regarded as a manifestation of injustice – this is the main determinant of decriminalization, both as a process and the result of the legislator's activity.

Therefore, decriminalization is a comprehensive, complex, and multifaceted tool of criminal policy; it is carried out by the following main methods:

1) Reforming and changing the criminal law in the General Part.

2) Reforming and changing the criminal law in the Special Part, these changes are carried out with the help of:

– exclusion of articles that provide simple corpus delicti;

– using the terms that denote narrower concepts in the dispositions of articles;

– exclusion of specific norms from the Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine;

– narrowing of at least one of the elements of corpus delicti;

– exclusion of articles that provide qualifying and especially qualifying corpus delicti;

– exclusion of any features and consequences from separate corpus delicti, in particular by amending the notes to the articles of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine;

– changes in corpus delicti by eliminating alternative features of the elements of corpus delicti.

In accordance with the goals of decriminalization, a set of principles of decriminalization is formed, and the legislator chooses certain methods for implementing this process based on them.

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MECHANISM OF COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE CAUSED TO THE STATE AS A RESULT OF MILITARY OPERATIONS

The paper deals with the process that generates the problem of the received losses to persons caused by the military actions, namely the mechanism of the compensation for the damage caused by the military operations.

Historical experience of the 20th century shows that the most terrible atrocities and cruelty occurred during wars and armed conflicts. The scientific and technical progress and the related improvement of the weapons, the growing scale of the military conflicts by the middle of the last century endangered the very existence of the human civilization. Despite the fact that the threat of the world war and global destruction is

not so great now, there are more than 20 military conflicts of both international and domestic nature in the world at the same time. And almost all of them are accompanied by the commission of the most serious crimes. The war crimes have repeatedly become the subject of study by the specialists in the field of international and criminal law both in Ukraine and in other countries. However, existing studies are mostly devoted to the analysis of the reasons for the commission of war crimes and the procedural issues of criminal prosecution of those who committed them.

Today, Ukraine is experiencing a difficult time due to the invasion of its sovereign territories by the Russian Federation, which has caused numerous losses in the form of the destroyed residential buildings, administrative buildings, medical and educational institutions, and commercial enterprises due to daily mass shelling.

When considering the issue of the compensation for the damage by the hostilities, it is necessary to refer to national legislation, in particular, to Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of March 20, 2022 No. 326 'On Approval of the Procedure for Determining Damage and Losses Caused to Ukraine as a Result of Armed Aggression by the Russian Federation', as well as international legislation. Thus, today Ukraine has implemented a number of state programs to help citizens and businesses affected by Russian aggression, which require a detailed consideration, as well as a comparison of such assistance during the First and Second World Wars.

The purpose of the study is a comprehensive and in-depth analysis of the issue of the compensation mechanism, as well as the determination of the reasons that lead to the ineffectiveness of the legal mechanism for the protection of the rights of the persons whose housing or property was damaged or destroyed by the military actions caused during the First and Second World Wars, as well as during the military invasion of the Russian Federation on the territory of Ukraine from 2014 to today.

In the process of the research, the following tasks are solved: the history, sources and methodology of research are investigated; the mechanisms of the compensation for the damage resulting from the conduct of the military operations are analyzed; the ways of overcoming the consequences of the military actions (reparations, contributions) of the Ukrainian-Russian war are defined.

In view of the above-mentioned extreme topicality of the problem, the issue of the compensation for the damages to the victims of hostilities, in particular, the realities of today regarding the Ukrainian-Russian war, receives special attention. Yes, although Ukraine has adopted a number of the normative legal acts on the issue of such compensation, it remains unimproved and does not have clear procedures for such compensation. Taking into account the continuity and modern trends in the development of international and domestic law in the field of combating the war crimes and the mechanism of the compensation for the damage, a number of the theoretical provisions should be developed, the totality of which can be qualified as a solution to a major scientific problem.

The research is based on the international treaties and UN documents, the current legislation of Ukraine and foreign countries in the field of the criminal responsibility for the war crimes, as well as in terms of the legal registration and organization of cooperation in criminal cases. The draft documents developed by the UN International Law Commission, materials of the International Committee of the Red Cross, practices and decisions of the UN International Court of Justice, the International Criminal Court, the Nuremberg and Tokyo International Military Tribunals, modern

international criminal tribunals and international courts and other law enforcement bodies are studied and considered. The study is based on the official statistical data and information on the received losses to the state and the population from the time of the First World War to the present day. Therefore, the practical significance of the paper is that its conclusions can serve to improve the procedure for regulating the mechanism of the compensation for the damage caused by the military operations under current conditions.

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BASIC PRINCIPLES OF FORMATION OF TERMS IN THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

One of the issues of terminology is the question of the source of the replenishment of different term systems throughout the development of terminology as a science, many scientists paid attention to the processes of term generation (A.A. Reformatskyi, D.S. Lotte, A.V. Superanska, V.P. Danylenko, etc.).The terminology of the field of nature management is constantly changing due to the rapid development of own technologies and the contiguity of this field with other fields. In this regard, it is necessary to study the methods of formation of the term system of petrochemicals, including in order to trace the processes of the appearance of multi-component terms.

Different classifications of the ways of forming term systems were studied (A. A. Reformatskyi, V. P. Danylenko, A. V. Superanska), as the basis of the study the classification proposed by A. V. Superanska was chosen, since, in our opinion, this classification most takes into account the specificity of the languages we study and objectively reflects their features. A. V. Superanska singles out the following methods:

1. terminology of words in common language - parallel perception of an object in several planes. This method includes techniques such as metaphor and metonymy, that is, the transfer of an image or characteristic features from one object to another. For example, pigtaletube is a "spiral tube", in English there is an image transfer - a spiral looks like a twisted tail of a pig;
2. transterminologizing or intersystemic borrowings – the transfer of a term from one field to another, for example, diagnostic "Diagnosis" is a medical term. This method is widely used for abbreviations, for example, API gravity "density of crude oil in degrees ANI", where API stands for American Petroleum Institute. In computing, API application platform interface, meteorology Atmospheric Pressure Ionization;
3. term formation based on Greek-Latin term elements is a term generation process based on a word from the Greek or Latin language, for example, the Latin word sulfur is the basis for "desulfuration";
4. borrowing - the transfer of a word from the donor language. The Ukrainian language actively borrows various terms from English, for example, coefficient, dolomites;

5. Tracing – consists in the morphemic transfer of a foreign language term by means of the native language, for example, "blueshift", "pipeline oil";

6. abbreviation - shortening of too long terms, for example, PVT - Pressure, Vapor and Temperature;

7. derivational term formation - prefixing, suffixing, word formation, i.e. changing the form of a word, for example, saturated oil "gas-saturated oil" and undersaturated oil "undersaturated oil", the process of term creation took place by adding the prefix pod.

For the English language, the most frequent way is transterminologisation - 43.7% (153 term units out of 350). This is due to the fact that the field of petrochemistry is a related field next to other sciences, for example, chemistry, mining, natural resources, etc. The second most frequently used method is terminologicalization of words in common language, this group consists of 96 terms - 27.5%, this is due to the similarity of the appearance of some installations and tools with household items from everyday life. With the help of metaphorization, the process of term creation takes place.

The third most popular method was the creation of terms based on Greek-Latin terms - 12%, the reason for the wide use of this method (42 out of 350) lies in the historical connection of Greek and Latin with English. Calculating - 6.6% (23 out of 350) and borrowing - 5.4% (19 out of 350) come mainly from the French language, which is due to the high compatibility of English and French languages. Derivative term formation - 2.8% (10 out of 350) is usually applied to already formed terms, and is used to form reverse processes or phenomena. Abbreviation is the least frequent way - 2% (7 out of 350), this is due to the fact that the vast majority of term units in the field of petrochemicals are two-component, and terminologists should not have an urgent need to collect terms with too many terms in abbreviations.

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CIVIL LAWSUIT IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

Compensation for the damage caused by a criminal act has long been given an important role. The prerequisites for the emergence of the institution of a civil lawsuit refer to the period of conciliatory law of the clan system, when the idea of blood revenge was the basis of the social and legal conflicts between the clans. The "ancestors" of the individual legal norms regulating the institution of civil lawsuit in criminal proceedings can be found even in the sources of the law of Ryiv Rus. One of the earliest monuments of law of Old Rus is "Ruska Pravda" of 1016 AD. This collection contained a number of the variants of the customs, among which the restriction of the use of blood revenge among the closest relatives was foreseen and only with the permission of the princely court the possibility of replacing blood revenge with a monetary penalty – ransom was allowed. A feature of the 11th century. was the fact that the process was not divided into criminal and civil – any lawsuit was considered as an accusation, since each accusation had the nature of a lawsuit.

Accordingly, it is possible to distinguish four stages of the development of the institution of civil lawsuit in the criminal proceedings:

1) the pre-revolutionary period (before 1917);

2) the period of forming the system of criminal procedural legislation of the Soviet authorities in general and civil lawsuits in particular (1917–1922);

3) the period of enshrining in the Fundamentals of Criminal Procedure and Criminal Procedure Codes of the SSR the institution of civil lawsuit in criminal proceedings (from 1922 to 2012);

4) the period of reorienting the granting of criminal justice to protecting the victims of crimes (from 2012 to the present).

Today, compensation for the damage caused by a crime is mostly done by filing claims within the criminal case. The civil lawsuit in criminal proceedings is one of the main and most regulated ways to protect the subjective civil rights of a person who has suffered from a crime. At the same time, in criminal proceedings, the victim may file a civil claim for property compensation for the non-pecuniary damage caused by the crime [1, p. 252].

There are many definitions of the concept of civil lawsuit in criminal proceedings in the criminal procedural literature.

In turn, M. Senin defines civil lawsuit in criminal proceedings as a claim to the court for compensation for the property or non-pecuniary damage caused by a crime, directed against the accused or persons who bear the property responsibility for him, which is subject to consideration in criminal proceedings [2, p. 7].

D. Razumovsky considers the concept of a civil claim in criminal proceedings as a set of procedural actions and relations of subjects authorized by law arising from the presentation, provision and support of the substantive legal requirements of an individual or legal entity that has suffered the material (property or physical) or moral damage from a crime for its compensation [3, p. 8].

In the current Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine (CPC) there is no concept of a civil lawsuit, it should be understood as a claim of a victim who has suffered the property / moral damage from a criminal offense, or his authorized representative or in his interests of the prosecutor, to the suspect / accused or persons who by law bear the property responsibility for his actions, on compensation for this damage, and which is filed to the pre-trial investigation body, investigator, prosecutor, judge (court) in criminal proceedings before the trial, and may be clarified in its process and should be decided by the court together with the criminal proceedings [4, p. 256].

V. Nor also notes that it is no coincidence that criminal procedural law does not define the concept of civil lawsuit in criminal proceedings, since this is the task of the theory of criminal procedure. The scholar determines that the civil claim is the claim of a person who has suffered the property damage from a crime (his representative or prosecutor, in cases provided by law), to the accused or the persons who are liable for his actions, for compensation for the damage, brought against the persons conducting criminal proceedings, and which is decided by the court simultaneously with criminal proceedings [5, p. 33].

The lawsuit is one of the means of exercising a person's right to judicial protection and is always considered as the content of the claim. The external manifestation of the claim is the statement of the claim. The statement of the claim is a substantive claim of the plaintiff to the defendant, which is addressed through the court, for the protection of the violated, disputed or unrecognized right or legitimate interest, which is carried out in a certain procedural form determined by law [6, p. 271].

Civil lawsuit may be brought at any time of criminal proceedings to the pre-trial investigation body or to the court, but before the trial, when it is necessary to prove the grounds and amount of the civil claims during the trial. According to Art. 61 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, a person who has filed a claim in criminal proceedings acquires the status of a civil plaintiff. The status of a civil defendant is acquired by the suspect, accused, as he is responsible for the material and moral damage caused by him. In accordance with Articles 42 and 62 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, from the moment the pre-trial investigation body or the court brings the claim against him as the civil defendant, all the rights of both the suspect, the accused and the civil defendant provided by law, including the right to recognize the claim in whole or in part or to object to it, must be ensured [7].

The victim of a criminal offense has the right to choose not only the moment of filing the civil claim, but also the procedure in which his civil claim will be considered. Each procedure has certain advantages.

In the case of the civil claim in criminal proceedings, the court will simultaneously establish the circumstances of the criminal offense and the circumstances of the claim.

The person has the right to bring civil lawsuit in civil proceedings simultaneously with the consideration of the criminal case or after the court verdict. In case of filing the civil claim in civil proceedings after the entry into force of the court verdict, the plaintiff and the court that will consider the civil claim will not spend the additional efforts to clarify the circumstances of the case. According to the civil procedural legislation, ther person is exempted from the obligation to prove adjudicative facts, i.e. those facts that are determined by a court decision. According to Article 61 of the Code of Civil Procedure of Ukraine, the circumstances established

by the court verdict that has entered into force in the criminal case, whether these actions took place and whether they were committed by this person, do not require proof in civil proceedings [8]. Therefore, most of the factual circumstances that form the basis of the lawsuit will already be established by the court verdict, which should be indicated to the plaintiff [9, p. 224-225].

Having analyzed the above, it can be concluded that civil lawsuit in criminal proceedings can be considered as an intersectoral institution, which is simultaneously regulated by the norms of criminal procedure and civil procedure law.

A prerequisite for the emergence of the legal grounds in criminal proceedings for the victim to file the civil claim is the infliction of the damage as a result of a criminal offense, and not other circumstances, even if related in one way or another to this event. Thus, the civil claim in criminal proceedings has two elements: subject and grounds. According to the concept that has become the most widespread in the science of civil procedure, the subject of the civil claim is a material legal claim of the plaintiff to the defendant, which arises from the disputed legal relations.

Therefore, the subject of the civil claim in criminal proceedings should be recognized as a material-legal claim of the plaintiff to the suspect, accused or natural or legal person who, by virtue of law, bears the civil responsibility for the damage, caused by the criminal acts (inaction) of the suspect, accused or insane person who committed a socially dangerous act (civil defendant) for the compensation for the property and / or moral damage caused by a criminal offense or other socially dangerous act [10, p. 196].

The property damage (losses) is defined by civil law as follows. The losses are: 1) the losses suffered by a person in connection with the destruction or damage of an item, as well as the expenses that a person has made or must make to restore his violated right (real losses); 2) the income that a person could actually receive under normal circumstances if his right had not been violated (lost profits). If the person who has violated the right has received the income in this regard, the amount of the lost profits to be compensated to the person whose right has been violated may not be less than the income received by the person who has violated the right (parts 2, 3 of Article 22 of the Civil Code) [11].

The moral damage consists of: 1) physical pain and suffering suffered by an individual in connection with the injury or other damage to health; 2) mental suffering suffered by an individual in connection with ther unlawful conduct towards him or her, members of his or her family or close relatives; 3) mental suffering suffered by an individual in connection with the destruction or damage to his/her property; 4) humiliation of honour and dignity of an individual, as well as his/her business reputation (part 1 of Article 23 of the Civil Code) [12, p. 7].

On the basis of the legal facts determined by law, the plaintiff puts forward his claims. If there is no legal fact that causes the emergence of then substantive legal relations, the civil claim in a criminal case cannot be filed and considered by the court. That is, the grounds for the claim are the legal facts on which the plaintiff bases his claims and in the presence of which the law connects the emergence of the legal relations between the plaintiff and the accused (defendant). Thus, these two elements constitute the content of the civil claim, determine the scope (boundaries) and directions of the proceedings.

The grounds for filing the claim may be the following legal facts:

a) the commission of a crime;

b) the existence of the property or moral damage caused by this crime

c) the existence of the causal relationship between the crime and the damage caused.

The law does not establish the form for filing the claim for the damages, but in practice it should be a written statement describing the circumstances under which the damage was caused, its monetary value, as well as the plaintiff's request to the court to award compensation for the damage caused to the plaintiff by the defendant in its verdict [13, p. 421].

The main conditions for filing the civil claim in criminal proceedings are filing a statement of the claim; procedural legal capacity of the plaintiff; jurisdiction of the claim to the court; absence of a court decision on the same grounds and subject matter of the claim.

Part 4 of Article 128 of the Code of Criminal Procedure states that the form and content of the statement of claim must meet the requirements established for claims brought in civil proceedings [14, p. 71].

The main provisions of civil lawsuit in criminal proceedings can be formulated as follows:

1) civil lawsuit, being the universal legal means of protecting the property and non-property rights of the victims, is the main type of claim protection in criminal proceedings;

2) civil lawsuit in criminal proceedings has a dual legal nature (substantive and procedural). From the point of view of procedural law, it is a part of criminal procedure and as a component of the institute of lawsuit in general contains its elements taking into account the requirements of criminal procedure. In terms of substantive law, the civil claim may be based on the norms of civil, tax, budget, labor and other substantive law, legislation, violation of which by committing a crime caused damage to a person;

3) civil claim in criminal proceedings must be filed in writing, and the requirements for its content must be reflected in the norms of the Criminal Procedure Code. Regardless of the time of filing, the claim must be addressed to the court;

4) the court's determination of the amount of compensation for the non-pecuniary damage caused by a crime should not take the form of legislative fixing the specific amounts of money or their maximum limits awarded as compensation for certain types of crimes or for certain damage caused by a crime, and should not be carried out by determining the amount of compensation by a particular methodology. At the same time, the decision on the amount of compensation for the non-pecuniary damage should be made by the court taking into account the requirements of justice and proportionality, and the circumstances that should be the basis of a judicial act on this issue should be clearly stated in the law and equally interpreted in the resolutions of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of Ukraine;

5) it is also necessary to amend the articles of the CPC of Ukraine regarding the distribution of the procedural costs;

6) any crime as an unlawful act that has a particularly significant negative consequence for a person, society and the state may be punishable by recovery of compensation from the offender for the moral damage caused by a particular act. In case of adoption of this provision, the legislative consolidation of the principle of the

"presumption of non-pecuniary damage" in criminal proceedings is considered inappropriate;

7) to make the application of civil procedural legislation in criminal proceedings admissible if they do not contradict the principles of criminal procedure, and the rules necessary for civil proceedings are not provided for in criminal procedural legislation;

8) it is advisable to expand the list of ther interim measures to secure the civil claim in criminal proceedings by introducing the bail, prohibiting the accused (civil defendant) to performe certain actions, as well as other interim measures, the failure of which may complicate or make it impossible to enforce the court decision. The right to issue a resolution on the interim measures on their own initiative should be granted to the investigating authorities, investigator and prosecutor;

9) to legislatively recognize the right of the civil plaintiff to increase or decrease the claims, as well as to legalize the right of the civil plaintiff, accused (suspect, defendant, civil defendant) to conclude the settlement agreement on the civil claim. As for the latter, the so-called restorative (conciliatory) justice is widely used in many countries (USA, France, Germany). The world community has long recognized that restorative justice can be an alternative to punitive justice. In this case, the principle of the responsibility of the offender is implemented to a much greater extent, since the reconciliation is carried out only if the person recognizes the fact of the committed act and is ready to compensate for the damage caused.

The convicted person under the rules of "punitive" justice often considers himself a victim and, while serving his sentence, allegedly bears the responsibility to the state, but does not assume the real responsibility to the victim. At the same time, the issue of compensation to the victim for the damage caused by the crime is considered not as his claim, but as a restorative measure that the state must implement in any case. And when it is impossible to compensate for the damage caused at the expense of the person who caused it, it is done (compensated) by the state, from the funds of the state fund specially created for this purpose.

Thus, civil lawsuit in criminal proceedings, as a means of judicial protection of thr subjective rights and legitimate interests, will exhaust itself only when the plaintiff (victim) receives full compensation for the damage [1, p. 255-256].

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EDUCATION IN UKRAINE: MODERN STATE

Education occupies quite a large part of our lives, so the environment that surrounds a student at school, college, or university shapes his personality, shows his strengths and weaknesses, and prepares us for further challenges.

Ukraine university system begins with the choice of educational institution. At this stage, the applicant has two options. The total number of grades is eleven, however, a pupil may enroll in a vocational school or college after the ninth grade. Meanwhile, admission to a university or institute is possible only after completing the 11th grade of school, vocational school, or college. Though what is the difference between a

vocational school and a college in Ukraine? A student who graduated from the 9th grade can enter a vocational school with a low score on the certificate. In just one year, you can get a skilled worker certificate and get a job, but most choose to study for 3 years to get an Associate Degree and have the opportunity to enter a university or an institute. Since college is a pre-higher education, it is considered more prestigious than a vocational school. Additionally, after college, a student is able to enter a related faculty at a university immediately in the second year.

To enter a university in Ukraine not only a certificate of completion of secondary education is required, but also the result of the EIT (External independent testing). The test requirements vary almost every year. In 2020, it was mandatory to take the Ukrainian language, mathematics, or the history of Ukraine of your choice and a subject of a third that is required by the university for the Faculty of your choice. In 2020, there was adopted a new evaluating format called the National multi-subject test (HMT), which consisted of four compulsory subjects: Ukrainian language, mathematics, the history of Ukraine, and one of the foreign languages (of the applicant's choice).

Institutions of higher education in Ukraine include universities, academies, institutes, music academies, colleges, and vocational schools. An institute is an educational institution that trains specialists for work in a certain field of professional activity. Structural units of the university are also called institutes. Until recently, all educational institutions were under the government's control and were financed exclusively from the state budget. However, nowadays, there are higher emergency institutions of private ownership. Additionally, the government continues to control educational institutions and monitors the quality of the education it provides. For this purpose, a system of licensing and accreditation of higher education institutions was created. If the education institution does not have a corresponding license, it doesn't manage to conduct its activities on the territory of Ukraine. In Ukraine the academic year is divided into two semesters, at the end of which the student needs to pass exams, and you need to take approximately five to eight exams after each semester.

Ukraine joined the Bologna Process in 2005 at the Bergen Conference and signed the Bergen Declaration. That it has committed itself to define the direction and contours of the reform of the system of higher education. Ukraine has adjusted itself to Western European trends, and as one of its most important steps it has decided to adopt the structural model and accept the Bologna

Declaration and the basic principles declared at the follow-up conferences. [Nikolaeva, 2017: 16]. The UK is also part of the Bologna Process, however, it is worth pointing out that there was a predecessor. A year earlier, in Paris, the education ministers of France, Germany, Italy, and the UK had adopted a "Joint Declaration on the Harmonisation of the Architecture of the European Higher Education System'. The Sorbonne Declaration already contained the main aims of the Bologna Declaration. It used rather a straightforward language to state its aims, calling for a 'harmonisation' of the structural features of European higher education systems. In many ways, the Sorbonne Declaration expresses in much clearer terms the original thrust and intentions of the European higher education reform agenda, now referred to as the Bologna Process. [Wächter, 2004: 265].

By joining the Bologna Process, Ukraine undertook to reform the system of higher education in accordance with European standards and values. Since then,

important steps have been taken to implement the provisions in the educational system of Ukraine Bologna Process, including the transition of all higher education institutions to two-level programs education - training of bachelors and masters; expanding the autonomy of institutions of higher education from the creation educational programs; creation of the National Framework of Qualifications. In addition, to acquirers students are given the opportunity to individually choose a certain number of academic disciplines; conditions have been created for better mobility of students, and at the level of universities student self-government bodies and advisory councils function, that is, education in Ukraine is increasingly becoming student-centered, which is fully in line with the principles European education. To meet the requirements of the Bologna system, higher education institutions of Ukraine had a single system of ECTS assessment of knowledge of higher education students was introduced, as well as a credit-modular system of accounting for study hours using special units- credits (1 credit - 30 study hours). The credit-module system stimulates students to active participation in various types of educational work, deepens their creative cooperation by teachers, which contributes to better assimilation of knowledge, and stimulates students to work throughout the study of the discipline, thus giving greater advantages to the diligent to students who regularly complete tasks before those who postpone tasks at the end of the semester [Закідишева, 2021: 1].

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STRESS RESISTANCE OF THE NATIONAL POLICE WORKERS OF UKRAINE DURING THE WAR

Introduction

The impact of war on the psychological state of ordinary citizens is quite powerful, but it is also worth considering the employees of law enforcement units, who are significantly affected by negative factors. There is no doubt that one of the most important signs of a competent police officer is psychological stress resistance and balance. Especially in the period of martial law, police officers are forced to possess these qualities more than ever, but few people thought about the fact that, in addition to firm and conscious self-control, law enforcements can also feel all the negativity of

people, let everyone's problem pass through them and, in addition, struggle with crime and ensure public safety and order.

Main part

Without a doubt, the work of the National Police of Ukraine is quite specific and complex. Every time, when going on duty, every employee exposes himself to serious danger and risks his life. Policemen have to deal with criminal offenses of various natures, such as robbery, theft, during the war - terrorist acts, violence, and mines. And, of course, this has a negative effect on the psyche of the employee, leaving behind unpleasant memories. It is worth noting that it has been scientifically proven that police officers are more resilient to various types and nature of situations, unlike the representatives of other professions. Scientists K. Menard and M. Arter believe that police officers are in a risk group, therefore, due to excessive stress, they are more likely to suffer from depressive states and are prone to suicide [1]. The very fact of using weapons has a negative effect on the psyche of every police officer and leaves behind experiences, punishments and stress. Not to mention what the police face when they go to the scene, inspecting the bodies of people, including small children, who are suffering as a result of russian aggression. Performing one's official duties during the war is very difficult both mentally and physically. In order to perform their work, law enforcements quite often have to do it in different situations. For example, during a period of shelling, it is much more difficult to deal with a citizen who maliciously disobeys the lawful request of a police officer or to provide assistance to persons who need it [2, p. 97].

It is also worth taking into account the fact that stress has a negative impact on personal (family) life. Overload, instability, sometimes lack of healthy sleep – all these factors affect it. An effective way to avoid stress is to take care of your health, exercise and eat healthy food; because we have all heard many times that a healthy mind resides in a healthy body.

There are also special programs for improving the mental health of police officers, based on other, no less effective methods, such as meditation, yoga, therapy. These programs are often criticized because the prevailing police culture discourages police officers from seeking outside help and support. Therefore, the most widespread and recommended programs are those aimed at developing positive skills in police officers. To effectively deal with stress in wartime, the police leadership needs to reduce the stress on the personnel as much as possible, and the police officers need to determine individual strategies for overcoming stressful situations [3, p. 96].

Scientists, psychologists should pay more attention to these workers and come up with a new effective method so that each worker can provide help, both to himself first of all, and to his colleague or partner. It is urgent to increase the number of psychological trainings and the practical use of these methods. Of course, there are quite a few different ones, but scientists should develop such a technique that can be used anywhere and does not take much time.

Conclusions

Therefore, from all of the above, we would like to conclude that all our public services are useful and interconnected and we cannot underestimate the work of everyone, because they do everything that depends on them and that is included in their functional duties.

Today in Ukraine, especially during the period of war, every worker must personally take care of his psychological state and monitor his health; cope with stress in the initial stages and not tighten it. Do not hesitate to turn to a psychologist for help, because quite often, people who help someone, in some cases need help themselves. And scientists should pay more attention to this group of people and help them cope with their personal problems. This will help not only them, but also all the people who need their help.

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RESILIENCE IN THE FACE OF SUBSEQUENT STRESSORS

The world for Ukrainians has changed dramatically and is pushing us at levels most of us have not experienced before. The resilience we had a couple years ago just isn't enough any more. **Countless** months of full-scale war have put an enormous burden on the mental health of people in Ukraine, but from feelings of distress and pain, sprouted resilience and adaptability which is paving the way to recovery.

At the beginning of the war, people were in a critical state. They didn't sleep or eat for days at a time, hiding in basements; they had to endure long and difficult journeys to reach safety, completely exhausted, both physically and emotionally. In the midst of all this chaos, people weren't able to process what they were going through. They experienced fear, anxiety, anger, and apathy – a complex range of emotions and psychological reactions which soon became a normal sight at the overcrowded railway stations and in the humanitarian hubs set up in safer regions of Ukraine.

People used different ways to cope with the unprecedented stress and anxiety that they were going through, in order to face these new challenges, support family members, or simply – survive. Traditionally reluctant to seek psychological help, millions of Ukrainians had to process by themselves what they were feeling. War strengthened our resilience which was needed to cope with all the stress and challenges associated with the horrors of war.

Psychological resilience is defined as the ability to go through and stand various life challenges, while maintaining psychological health and personal integrity. Resilience is our ability to thrive even in the face of challenges. The more resilient we

are the more we are able to adapt to adverse life situations. While people who face military violence are vulnerable to certain mental illnesses, it is by no means the only determining factor. By providing a safe and loving environment, the society and family can boost the person's healing, mental wellbeing, and through it, the ability to face adversity through their lives. We can help them build resilience by following steps:

- **Validate their feelings**. Avoid saying "don't cry" or "forget it".
- **Acknowledge** that they may be feeling sad, scared and hurt because of the situation. **Reassure them** that it's perfectly normal to react in that way. **Encourage them to speak** about how they're feeling.
- **Maintain a regular routine**. People may find safety quicker when there is a structure in their lives. Make sure that you **continue important rituals** that mean something to the person. If this is a child, it is reading them a bedtime story, or having dinner with them every evening.
- Help them **forge strong bonds** with friends and family who they can trust.
- Help them understand that the abuse is in the past so that they do not have to live in fear of being abused again. **Remind them** of the steps you have taken to ensure that the abuse does not occur again.
- **Help them set goals** and plan how they will reach them. The goals can be small, achievable ones, that help to understand that they can take control of their actions.
- **Keep any agreements you make** so that they understand that this community can be trustworthy.
- Help the person **get away** from the stressors. Help them stay away from anything that may bring back memories of the abuse they faced. Try to take the person to a different/fresh location.
- Give them a lot of **support, love and affection**. Let them know that they are loved and cared for.
- Let the person know **what steps they can take** if the situation occurs again. Reassure them that they can come to you to help them manage it. And that there are other things they can do if they aren't able to reach you right then.
- Reach out for professional help.

In the face of violent national genocide, ukrainians flee their homes to seek refuge in receptive nations or regions. Many refugees have experienced the death of loved ones, been subjected to torture, witnessed the violent apprehension of family members, friends and neighbors, survived horrendous conditions and feared for their own and their family's survival. Once established in a host country, refugees must often learn a new language, a new set of cultural and social norms, find employment and housing, and sometimes continue to worry about family members who were unable to escape. In effect, the refugee experience is one of social and physical displacement and turmoil. While such severe and ongoing stressors are often associated with a range of stress-related pathologies, many Ukrainian refugees not only survive the experience, but flourish and create a new life for themselves and their families and make strong contributions to their new home communities. Notably, refugees' appraisals of control over their situation may contribute to their resilience upon resettlement. The capacity to enact behaviors to establish themselves in a new place and atmosphere might contribute to such perceptions of control. Perhaps for this reason, the creation of

community social networks that decrease refugees' feelings of isolation and increase feelings of empowerment play an important role in their capacity to adapt to a new setting and to demonstrate resilience in the face of subsequent stressors.

Traumatic experience itself doesn't make someone less resilient. Resilience can be learned and developed over time with learning proper resilience-building skills, such as developing positive coping strategies and habits. Psychologists have identified six psychosocial factors that promote resilience in individuals: 1) optimism; 2) cognitive flexibility; 3) active coping skills; 4) maintaining a supportive social network; 5) attending to one's physical well-being; 6) embracing a personal moral compass. These factors comprise cognitive, behavioral, and existential elements, and they interact with one another to encourage resilient functioning after adversity. These psychosocial factors are malleable, and scientists provides recommendations for how individuals can foster the different cognitive, behavioral, and existential components that promote resilience.

When the enemy's strategy is to frighten us with the force of his aggression, to cause us panic, our response to him is our resilience. Resilience is always about a sense of values and meaning. And that is why we repeat to ourselves now and again that we have Truth on our side. God is with us. Victory is ours. We are on our own land fighting for our freedom and for the freedom of our future. Truth is the weapon that the enemy does not have, while it is an inexhaustible supply in our hearts. Truth is the weapon that makes us invincible! Only with this connection, can we realize that every step we take is part of a great journey, which has a meaning. Thus, this becomes a source of energy for our progress, giving insurmountable perseverance in our movements.

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RESTRICTIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS DURING MARTIAL LAW

Unfortunately, wars occur in our life quite often. The majority of people believe that war is the worst thing that can happen. But there are people who have opposite opinion. They consider war to be one of the effective ways of resolvinga conflict.

I think that there is nothing worse and terrible than war. First of all, war is death, blood, starvation, cold, diseases, destruction and children's tears. The most serious consequences of wars are human victims.

Restrictions on human rights during war are the norm. During the period of martial law in the country, the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizensmay be limited.

Article 64 of the Constitution of Ukraine establishes exceptions under which individual restrictions on human rights and freedoms may be established. The introduction of martial law or a state of emergency directly acts as such a reason.

The most important right is a person's right to life, it is enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine and international legal documents. No person should be deprived of life.

In the conditions of war, the following may also not be violated:

- rights to equality and respect for the dignity of the person,
- the right to personal integrity
- the right to marry
- the right to citizenship
- the right to a fair trial, legal aid and protection
- the right to housing

There are also human rights that can be limited during martial law, and there are quite a few of them.

Military command may restrict people's right to free movement. In Ukraine, a curfew has been introduced, when entering the region there are checkpoints, they can check the car and documents.

Also, for security reasons, mobile phones, personal belongings and housing may be checked during martial law.

During the war, it is forbidden to hold elections and referenda, which limits the rights of citizens to participate in the management of state affairs. Mass gatherings and actions are also prohibited.

In the conditions of war the basic human right - the right to life - is practically defenseless. Killings and bodily harm, abduction of people in occupied territories and forced removal, torture and inhumane treatment, rape and other forms of violence are direct violations of both the right to life and the rights to dignity and integrity. Human rights to health care are also violated - this is boththe impossibility of access to medicine and the infliction of damage to health asa result of injuries.

It is also fashionable to consider damage or destruction of property as a violation of human rights. Unfortunately, thousands, millions of people wereleft homeless as a

result of Russian missile strikes.

Also, one of the most important is that children's rights are violated during the war. They may be separated from their parents; they may lose access to education or medicine. Ukrainians are very strong in spirit, no one and nothing can break that. Duringthe war, each of us understood how to value life, our relatives and loved ones. In this difficult time, we rallied more than ever, because every Ukrainian has one goal - our victory. Glory to Ukraine!

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STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH MULTI-COMPONENT TERMS IN THE OIL REFINING INDUSTRY

The quantitative analysis has shown that out of 350 English terminological units, 33.7% (118 units) are terms, i.e., they consist of one word, and 50.6% (232 units) are multi-component terms with a maximum number of components of 5 words. Among the 232 multi-component terms, two-word terms are the most frequent (177 terminological units), followed by three-component terms – 12% (42 units), then four-component terms – 3.4% (12 units), and the least frequent are multicomponent terms consisting of 5 components, only 1 such term (0.3%) was found.

Based on this analysis, a number of conclusions were drawn:

• in the terminology of the chemical industry, the number of multicomponent terms significantly exceeds the number of one-word terms, which indicates not only the complexity of the structure of the term itself but also the complexity of technologies within petrochemistry as a branch of science and production [4, 35];

• the most productive model of the structure, according to which multicomponent terms (MCTs) are created, is a two-word term or term combination (177 units). In our opinion, this model is the most productive, since it most closely meets the requirements for a term, namely, conciseness, specificity, and scope of definition;

• the difference in the number of terms between terminological combinations and single-word terms is only 59 terms, which is no longer a critical value within the sample. Based on this, it can be said that the terminology of the chemical industry somehow tries to preserve the one-word nature of terms, but too complex realities require the terminology to create terminological combinations;

• three-component terms (42 units) are inferior in number to both terminological combinations (177 units) and one-word terms (118 units). The quantitative data show that the three-component structure is not widespread, which directly indicates the unproductivity of this model. This fact once again confirms that the terminology of the

chemical industry tends to favor one- or two-syllable terms that best meet the requirements of scientists for the concept of "term". It is also worth noting that, according to the analysis of theoretical material, the concept in which MCTs is understood as a terminological combination is much more common [5, 98]. Thus, we emphasize once again that the model of a three-word term is not productive, and the occurrence of this structure is primarily due to the complexity of the nominalized realities in the chemical industry;

• four-component (12 units) and five-component (1 unit) MCTs are extremely rare, which is undoubtedly due to their cumbersome and inconvenient use. The large number of components not only complicates the structure of the term, but also negatively affects the perception of the term as a term: most often, when parsing the text, it seems that a four-component term is a combination of two-word terms, but the definition analysis confirms that this unit belongs to MCTs. Thus, MCTs with a structure equal to or exceeding 4 components are not productive and impede the understanding of the text, i.e., they contradict the rules of the scientific style.

Let us consider the partial models of term formation depending on the structure of MCTs: 107 nouns (*mole*), 8 adjectives (*oil-bearing*), 1 adverb (*thermodynamically*), 1 participle (*evaporated*), 87 adj.+noun (*stable products*), 85 noun+noun (*quenching mechanism*), 7 participle+noun (*saturated oil*), 6 noun+of+noun (*migration of oil*), 12 adj.+noun+noun (*free gas cap*), 8 noun+noun+noun (*hydrogen sulfide dissociation*), 5 adj.+noun + of +noun (*cross-sectional area of rock*), 2 adj.+adj.+noun (*radioactive chemical source*), 2 noun+noun+of+noun (*gamma rays of capture*), 1 noun+adj.+noun (*gibbs free energy*), 1 noun+of+adj.+noun (*uniformity of mineral mixture*), 1 noun+ per+noun+noun (*force per unit length*), 1 noun+of+noun+noun (*shrinkage of reservoir fluids*), 1 noun+of+participle+noun (*effect of reduced pressure*), 1 participle+noun+noun (*compton-scattered gamma ray*), 1 adverb+adj.+noun (*highly polar resin*), 1 noun+participle+noun (*methyl substituted derivatives*), 4 noun+noun+noun+noun (*water formation volume factor*), 3 adj.+noun+noun+noun (*crude oil desalting plant*), 3 adj.+noun+of+adj.+noun (*catalytic hydrodealkylation of aromatic hydrocarbons*), 1 adj.+adj.+noun+noun+noun (*catalytic main lube unit dewaxing*).

From the data obtained, we can draw a disappointing conclusion that two-word terms with the structure adjective + noun are the most common. In English, this model is the most productive and amounts to 87 units. For English, the most productive two-component model is a combination of two nouns (88 units), which emphasizes the importance and ease of use of the first formula: the characterization of realities is expressed with the help of adjectives. Three-component MCTs are characterized by the formula adj.+noun+noun (12 units in English), however, most of the terms consisting of three words do not have a well-established structure. The same statement is true for MCTs with a structure equal to or exceeding 4 components.

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EVENT OF A CRIMINAL OFFENCE IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

The paper deals with the event of the crime, the time, place, method and other circumstances of the commission of the criminal offense, the specifics of conducting a number of investigative (search) and covert (search) actions aimed at establishing and proving the event of the criminal offense.

The relevance of the research topic lies in the fact that in the reformatory changes of the Criminal Procedure Legislation and in the practical activity of the investigative units of Ukraine, the event of a criminal offense in the process of proof requires the normative and legal clarification, the norms that regulate the process of proof, their clarity and effectiveness of application.

According to Clause 1, Part 2, Article 91 of the Criminal Procedural Legislation of Ukraine of 2012, the following must be proven in criminal proceedings: the event of a criminal offense (time, place, method and other circumstances of committing a criminal offense), which has criminal legal consequences.

Establishing the place and time of the event is aimed at determining the correct qualification of a criminal offense, distinguishing a criminal offense from a criminal misdemeanor. In connection with the introduction of the inquiry institute, it will be appropriate to implement the interaction of the investigative units with the inquiry unit.

Each crime is unique and individual and requires, within the framework of criminal proceedings, to reveal the elements of the composition of the crime, legally significant circumstances and aspects of the investigation of the event, the clarification of which is necessary for a quick, complete and impartial investigation and trial in order to establish the objective truth, which determines the relevance topics of the scientific research in legal science.

The purpose of the research is based on the generalization of the theoretical material, the analysis of the practice of the investigative bodies of Ukraine, the court and the international judicial institution, which will make it possible to obtain the new effective results for further use during the pre-trial investigation, to identify the gaps in the norms of the current criminal procedural legislation, as well as to develop the

methodological recommendations regarding the proposals for improving the proof of criminal procedural legislation.

The research tasks are as follows:

- to investigate the current state of the problem of the event of a crime as an object of the research;

- to characterize and reveal other circumstances of the commission of a criminal offense;

- to reveal the specifics of the tactics of conducting the individual investigative (search) actions, covert investigative (search) actions as a means of establishing the event of a criminal offense;

- to develop the theoretical provisions of the forensic tools that can be used in various combinations when establishing the event of a criminal offense in criminal proceedings;

- to develop the grounds for closing criminal proceedings in accordance with Clause 1 of Part 1 of Article 284 of the Criminal Procedure Legislation of Ukraine - in case of establishing the absence of a criminal offense;

- to determine the subjects, procedure and consequences of the compensation for the damage as a result of the event of a criminal offense;

The theoretical research is based on the scientific approaches to understanding the process of interpretation, including the philosophical understanding of interpretation, which is related to hermeneutics (from Greek – hermenetikos – interpret). With the help of the hermeneutic meanings, the legal content of the norms of the Criminal Procedure Legislation of Ukraine is revealed; the logical method is applied to the content of the legal concepts using the laws of logic on the basis of the norm itself without resorting to other methods of interpretation; with the help of the sociological method, the practice of pre-trial investigation bodies, including the units of the National Police of Ukraine, judicial practice, including that of the European Court of Human Rights are generalized; the historical method – the evolutionary development of law, its formation and development in chronological order. With the help of the historical method, it will be determined which legal norms in the current legislation are subject to changes, additions or cancellation due to their inappropriateness under conditions of the present situation in Ukraine is determined; from the point of view of the dialectical method, the structure and system of the criminal procedural activity, the rights and obligations of parties to criminal proceedings are investigated.

The scientific novelty of the expected results of the study is that it is aimed at expanding the procedural actions that can be taken before entering the information into the Unified Register of Pretrial Investigations, which can simplify the work of investigative units, save time, and speed up the recording of the traces of a crime; the system of investigation of the event of a criminal offense - time, place, method and other circumstances of the commission of a criminal offense, which determines the entry of information into the Unified Register of Pretrial Investigations.

The presented theoretical results can be used in the law enforcement work of an investigator, detective, investigator of the National Police, an authorized person of another division of the relevant authorities. The recommendations of the the scientific research can be applied to optimize the pretrial investigation in certain categories of the criminal offenses.

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HIPPOTHERAPY: TREATMENT EFFICIENCY

Hippotherapy is a form of physical, occupational and speech therapy in which a therapist uses the characteristic movements of a horse to provide carefully graded motor and sensory input. Hippotherapy means treatment with the help of the horse. Hippotherapy has been used to treat patients with neurological or other disabilities, such as autism, cerebral palsy, arthritis, multiple sclerosis, head injury, stroke, spinal cord injury, behavioural disorders and psychiatric disorders [1].

Regardless of longstanding usage, only a few studies have been performed on its theoretical basis. Only scarce information is available on its psychological, physical, social, and educational effects in specially trained children [2].

It goes without saying that horses are essential in hippotherapy, a form of neuromuscular therapy that can improve the posture and coordination of a child with disabilities. Horses are special animals and their healing powers have been recognized for thousands of years. Hippos is the Greek word for horse and hippotherapy means the therapeutic use of horses. But hippotherapy shouldn't be confused with therapeutic riding – hippotherapy is a medically based treatment tool, whereas therapeutic riding involves teaching people with disabilities equestrian skills. Physical therapists believed that the horse's movement created neurological changes that helped improve a person's postural control, strength, and coordination.

According to experts in psychology, if a child has a disability that qualifies him for therapy hippotherapy is a choice. Another point worth noting is if the child loves horses and has grown frustrated with the traditional school or clinical setting. Parents may consider hippotherapy if their child:

- leans against surfaces, slides out of chairs, and bumps into things, indicating poor body awareness and postural control;
- seeks a lot of intense movement and avoids sitting long enough to manipulate objects such as crayons or puzzles;
- has difficulty following directions and communicating with words, pictures, or gestures [3].

Through hippotherapy a child can experience many different types of beneficial sensory stimulation. What is more, muscles and joints receive deep pressure stimulation from bouncing and holding positions and the brain receives vestibular stimulation as the horse moves. Besides, a horse walks with a gait that's similar to the human gait, a child who has never walked or who has an abnormal gait can sit on a horse and experience what "normal" feels like. The therapist is always in control of the horse's movement, choosing activities that will help achieve specific outcomes, such as:

- reducing muscle tone with slow, rhythmic movement;

- improving attention and postural control with fast, erratic movements
- decreasing sensory defensiveness or sensitivities with full-body contact [3].

In conclusion, it should be noted that hippotherapy involves more than just the movement of the horse. Therapeutic riding includes learning about the horse, health benefits, physical activity and a lot of other effectiveness of riding. Therapists have found this type of therapy may be beneficial for Cerebral Palsy, Multiple Sclerosis, Developmental Delay, Traumatic Brain Injury, Stroke, Autism and Learning or Language Disabilities.

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THE CONCEHT OF INTERACTION WITH THE POPULATION ON THE PRINCIPLES OF PARTNERSHIP

Long-standing practice in European countries has shown that one of the most important tools in law enforcement is interaction with the population. In order for the police to effectively control the situation in a particular area, it must take into account the needs of the residents, and therefore an individual approach is extremely necessary. Such an approach involves the readiness of the community to take responsibility for the overall quality of life in the city (district, settlement), and the police, in turn, must listen to the community and act accordingly to its demands and interests. At the same time, partnership between the police and the population can only be successful if there is trust on both sides [1, p. 82].

The Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" for the first time at the state level recognizes the need to establish exclusively partnership principles of interaction between the police and the population. In particular, the section "Public Control of the National Police" provides for a report on police activity; adoption of a resolution of no confidence in the heads of police agencies; interaction between the heads of territorial police agencies and representatives of local self-government bodies. This section also defines that the police interacts with the public through the preparation and implementation of joint projects, programs, and events to meet the needs of the

population and improve the effectiveness of the police in fulfilling its assigned tasks [2].

Currently, one of the manifestations of the interaction between the National Police of the country and the community is the Community Policing strategy, which, having normative consolidation, is actively implemented in the activities of such services of the National Police as the patrol police (PP) and the police district officers service [3, p. 206].

This strategy of police and population interaction is embodied at the local level by ensuring safety as a way of life for all members of the community and is aimed primarily at preventing offenses and creating a safe environment in the community.

The essence of the Community Policing model is that: a) the police and the local community are jointly responsible for safety; b) the police respond to local needs and demands determined by the community; c) communication between the population and the police is aimed at achieving defined results; d) the approach to addressing each local problem is individual; e) cooperation is aimed at preventing offenses and creating a preventive action plan.

The predicted results of Community Policing should include: a) more effective prevention of crimes by the police; b) increased trust between the police and the community; c) better resolution of social problems that concern the community; d) improved awareness of citizens about the work of the police; e) formation of a positive image of the police [4].

According to the authors of the monograph "Theoretical and Applied Principles of Constructive Interaction between the Police and the Population in Society," the main tasks of the interaction between the police and the population are: a) increasing the authority and trust of the population in the police; b) improving the level of communicative and general culture of police officers; c) promoting objective information for the population about the police activity through the media; d) creating a positive image of the police by increasing the level of professional competence and improving the results of its activity; e) ensuring direct dialogue between the police and the community in a specific territory; f) conducting active preventive, educational, and informational work among the population to prevent crime and form a sense of personal involvement in the legal system of society [5, p. 52].

In essence, the process of interaction between the National Police of Ukraine and the population is best revealed through the concept of its forms as an external expression of this type of activity.

According to an analysis of legislation and specialized literature, the question of the forms of such interaction is not definitively resolved.

V.U.Kikinchuk, reflecting on this issue, proposes identifying the following forms of interaction between the National Police and the public, other state bodies, such as:

1. conducting consultations on issues of normative and legal regulation of ensuring public safety and order;

2. submission of proposals by representatives of the public on issues related to increasing the effectiveness of measures to ensure public safety and order, improving legislation in this area;

3. conducting expertise of normative legal acts adopted by the National Police on issues of ensuring public safety and order;

4. participation of civic formations in the protection of public order;

5. exercising public control over the activities of the National Police in the field of ensuring public safety and order [6, p.82].

Notice that the specific content of the mentioned forms of interaction can vary. For instance, the authors of the handbook "Police and Society Interaction Based on Partnership Principles in the Activity of Preventive Units" identify the following effective and promising forms of police and public interaction:

1. community engagement (representatives of housing associations, residential buildings, settlements, villages, and districts are invited to attend training sessions, receive informational materials, etc.);

2. announcements (published prior to meetings between police officers and local residents to share their programs);

3. presentations (demonstrations of visual materials on acute social issues and police activities in public places);

4. volunteer registrars (primary reception of citizens by community activists at police territorial units);

5. joint patrols;

6. reporting support (assistance provided by members of community formations in preparing and conducting public discussions and reports on police activities);

7. driver courses;

8. messenger (use of telecommunication services for instant messaging with the police);

9. community watch (organization of short-term courses for community activists on monitoring and promptly informing police units of violations of public order) [7, p.18].

The main objectives of the Community Policing model are:

1. Prevention and reduction of crime;

2. Eradication of negative social phenomena (public consumption of alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, prostitution, begging, graffiti, littering of streets);

3. Increase in community safety and quality of life;

4. Encouragement of community members' activity and creation of a coalition to support public safety and order;

5. Improvement of the community's attitude towards the police;

6. Improvement of the comfort of living in communities (as a final result) [8].

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PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE VS POLITICAL SYSTEM (Legislative Incompatibility or Public Communication)

The prosecutor's office, as a state authority, is an integral element of the state mechanism and ensures a certain segment of state policy in the justice system. However, due to the legislatively established principle of political neutrality, this structure must be independent of the influence of any political parties, movements, forces, and other associations (even the ruling majority).

Therefore, it is quite natural to question the validity of introducing the prosecutor's office into the context of the political system. However, the phenomenon of this state body lies in the fact that the prosecutor's office, being politically neutral, itself serves a certain political purpose. So let's try to clarify and describe it.

The modern level of human development, including its socialized communities, societies, and civilizations, provides grounds to assert the abandonment of the absolutization of politics' influence on their livelihoods. After all, civilized societies increasingly raise the question of defining the boundaries of politics' influence and pressure on various social formations. Ignoring such boundaries stimulates the development of negative socio-political phenomena: excessive ideologization, politicization of non-political and non-ideologized spheres of activity, behavior, consciousness, leading to the creation of a vacuum of social regulations and a regressive variant of political evolution [1, p. 14]. In other words, humanity is moving away or trying to move away from the influence of politics.

On the other hand, other scholars and researchers in the field of communication studies claim that people in the modern world are increasingly under the influence of politics, more than they may realize. One such researcher, H. Pocheptsov, refers to the modern world as the "civilization of content," which is not necessarily new or unique (following religion and then ideology, humanity transitions to so-called "entertainment" content - distracting content in the information space). "Globalization has destroyed boundaries for the promotion of business, but at the same time it has served as a generator for the promotion of singular or similar political regularities. Virtual products also exert political influence, penetrating new territories. If reading Harry Potter influenced Obama's election because it created positive content for Democrats and negative content for Republicans, then obviously such influences occur in other countries as well... If significant experience of intervention in a certain type of

TV series is accumulated, then the same recoding of political experience can occur. ... And the power of this influence has multiplied after the stage of television domination and the transition to the stage of social media domination" [2, pp. 4-5]. This suggests that our model of the world, way of life, and coexistence with similar beings is beginning to transform not under the influence of reality, but under the influence of communication.

Therefore, both of these diametrically opposite approaches to influence and influenceability, as well as to the desire to regulate or at least understand how to regulate this influence, are yet another argument in favor of the fact that it is extremely important to clarify the place of such an important state institution as the prosecutor's office in the political system of society.

According to the definition by a group of Ukrainian researchers on the interrelationships between the state and politics, "the political system of society is an integrated and ordered set of political institutions, political relationships, processes, principles of political organization, state and non-state power and management bodies, including self-government, subordinated to a set of value (political, social, legal, ideological, cultural) norms, historical traditions and orientations of a particular society, which ensure its social stability, social order, and has a certain socio-political orientation" [1, p. 17]. Therefore, the prosecution service is part of this "set" because it is a state authority that is guided by legal, as well as moral and ethical norms, and is called upon to ensure legality and law and order (and therefore stability) in society and the state.

The state itself is an element of the political organization of society (the political life of social institutions). Moreover, having power, material resources, and an apparatus of coercion at its disposal, the state is the central and fundamental element in this "matrix". It delegates its powers to various institutions in different directions, endows them with different powers, and sets different limitations for them (the best example of this is the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of power).

Having such levers of influence, the state forms a certain political culture in society as "a total indicator of the level, nature and content of political knowledge, assessments, skills and actions of citizens", as well as "ideology, political consciousness and activity in social and political life, political beliefs, political relations and political awareness of citizens" [1, p. 19]. The nuance is only in what values are embedded in this culture, ideology, consciousness, and therefore, social life.

Studying the shift in value orientations in mass (public) consciousness, communicator H. Pocheptsov, relying on the experience of the image maker of American presidents D. Maurice, writes that "it is necessary to move away from economic determinism in favor of values", although he himself notes that "a value approach D. Maurice is interpreted more widely, since among his values there are quite economic things, the value orientation fails in the conditions of a non-working economy. People want both bread and spectacles, not just spectacles..." [2, p. 10].

It is worth noting that the value system is variable, just as the world and humanity are variable. History is known for long-term reform trends and short-term changes that "pulsate" constantly, almost every day. The only value that cannot be denied by thinkers of all times and eras is the human being: to devalue a human being would mean nullifying all the discoveries and achievements that are made for his benefit, for the provision and development of humanity. Of course, many discoveries carry the

threat of destruction and even the destruction of man (for example, the splitting of the atom), but this, as they say, is the subject of completely different studies.

Abstracting from the functions of the political system of the state, defined by scientists of the International Republican Institute in Ukraine [1, p. 19-20] and introducing the professional environment of the prosecutor's office into their context, it can be argued that the prosecutor (as a representative of this professional environment) is authorized and obliged to perform or actively participate in the performance of a certain part of at least two of the above functions. The first is "harmonization, coordination of the interests of state institutions, social groups and individual individuals in order to maintain peace, security and sufficient pace of social progress" (within this function of the political system, the prosecutor's office carries out "representation of the interests of the citizen or the state in court"). The second function is "ensuring the internal and external security of society in the leading spheres of its life activity - economic, political, social, spiritual, as well as in the international arena", within which the prosecutor's office provides "supervision of the observance of laws by bodies that carry out operational and investigative activities, inquiry, pre-trial investigation; supervision of compliance with laws in the execution of court decisions in criminal cases, as well as in the application of other coercive measures related to the restriction of personal freedom of citizens; supervision of the observance of human and citizen rights and freedoms, observance of laws on these issues by executive authorities, local self-government bodies and their officials.

This aspect accurately reflects the matrix of the relationship between the prosecution and other components of the state and society: only in the context of national policy (priorities for state development) and in cooperation with other bodies of state power (as part of the state mechanism) can and should the prosecution function. This scheme not only indicates the place of the prosecution in the state and social mechanism, but also determines the vector of its functional purpose.

Overall, the prosecution as a structural element of the political system must feel and respond to all social changes. However, despite the synchronization of its professional activities with the socio-political context of the state's life, the prosecution remains consistently static in defending the interests of the state in the judiciary.

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THE CURRENT STATE OF CRYPTOCURRENCY

A cryptocurrency is a digital currency, which is an alternative form of payment created using encryption algorithms. The most famous cryptocurrencies are Bitcoin, Litecoin, Namecoin, and PPcoin, of which Bitcoin is the most used in the world. Cryptocurrency is a counterfeit-proof digital coin that can be stored in and transferred between electronic wallets. Cryptocurrency is not backed by anything and exists purely on the trust of users. The main advantage that attracts Bitcoin users is anonymity. As long as there is anonymity, cryptocurrencies will work. The rapid spread of cryptocurrencies in the world is no longer may be overlooked by states, many of which still cannot decide how to do it should be regulated.

It is important to remember that Bitcoin is different from cryptocurrency in general. While Bitcoin is the first and most valuable cryptocurrency, the market is large.

More than 22,000 different cryptocurrencies are traded publicly, according to CoinMarketCap.com, a market research website. While some cryptocurrencies have total market valuations in the hundreds of billions of dollars, others are obscure and essentially worthless [1].

How are cryptocurrencies created? One common way is through a process known as mining, which is used by Bitcoin. Bitcoin mining can be an energy-intensive process in which computers solve complex puzzles to verify the authenticity of transactions on the network. As a reward, the owners of those computers can receive newly created cryptocurrency. Other cryptocurrencies use different methods to create and distribute tokens, and many have a significantly lighter environmental impact [1].

Why did such currencies become widespread just now? Cryptocurrency is interesting in that it does not belong to a specific person or regulator, and there is no single center of issuance and supervision. Everything that happens inside the system is the actions of the users themselves and the direct owners of digital money. That is, cryptocurrency acts as an alternative to classic currencies in case of some financial imbalances in the world. American colleges and universities offer their students to attend courses on crypto-technology, and Bitcoin has become one of the TOP technological trends of recent years.

With the help of Bitcoin, you can buy goods on the Internet, as well as pay for various services. The number of exchanges where you can convert electronic coins into "regular" money, as well as retail outlets that accept "cryptocurrencies", is steadily growing.

The main advantages of cryptocurrencies are the possibility of using them as an investment instrument, protection against inflation, lack of control and financial restrictions operations, anonymity, high transaction speed, and low commissions compared to banks.

However, there are also disadvantages: the possibility of a hacker attack, high-cost cryptocurrency, the instability of its exchange rate, the complexity of legislative

regulation, the possibility of tax evasion and financing of criminal groups, and speculation in the virtual currency market.

Despite all the advantages and disadvantages of cryptocurrency, its prospects are ambiguous. The international practice of using cryptocurrency has shown that it is state-owned regulation and taxation in different countries of the world is different. Highly developed countries implement regulation and control of electronic payments and tax their taxes [3]. Countries with weaker economies are not ready to use such payment systems. Therefore, they choose neutrality, avoid making decisions in the field of virtual currency or ban it altogether.

Cryptocurrency fraud and cryptocurrency scams. Unfortunately, cryptocurrency crime is on the rise. Cryptocurrency scams include:

Fake websites: Bogus sites, which feature fake testimonials and crypto jargon promising massive, guaranteed returns, provided you keep investing.

Virtual Ponzi schemes: Cryptocurrency criminals promote non-existent opportunities to invest in digital currencies and create the illusion of huge returns by paying off old investors with new investors' money.

"Celebrity" endorsements: Scammers pose online as billionaires or well-known names who promise to multiply your investment in a virtual currency but instead steal what you send.

Romance scams: The FBI warns of a trend in online dating scams, where tricksters persuade people they meet on dating apps or social media to invest or trade in virtual currencies [2].

Conclusion. In conclusion, we can say that cryptocurrency is a new, interesting, and useful experience for Internet users, which accompanies the development of technologies and world trends.

Theoretically, cryptocurrency can have a positive effect on business, since the absence of a commission during transactions will allow enterprises to obtain free funds that will be used for the development of production and, in general, reduce the expenditure part of business entities. The high speed of operations with cryptocurrencies will allow for saving time and labor and increase the dynamism of business activities, which will positively affect the economy.

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CRIMINAL AND LEGAL CHARACTERISTICS OF COLLABORATIVE ACTIVITY ACCORDING TO CRIMINAL LAW OF UKRAINE

The Russian-Ukrainian war, which began in February 2014, led to a number of updates and additions to the Code of Ukraine (hereinafter – CC), namely to some articles that strengthen and establish the responsibility for crimes against the foundations of national security. Scientists and practitioners have repeatedly drawn attention to the need to establish the criminal law responsibility for the cooperation with the occupation authorities on the territory of the annexed Crimea and occupied Donbas. However, only after the full-scale invasion of Russia on February 24, 2022 Article 111-1 "Collaborative activity" to the Criminal Code, and subsequently, on April 14, 2022, Article 111-2 "Assistance to the state aggressor" were added.

Most of the works related to collaborative activities were the subject of the historians' research in the context of cooperation with the occupiers during of the Second World War. After the beginning of the Russian-Ukrainian war and the occupation of the part of Ukraine, such scientists as M. Akimov, D. Andreev and V. Bulaev, P. Gay-Nyzhnyk, O. Golovkin and I. Skazko, O. Dyachko, O. Illarionov, V. Kubalskyi,A. Politova, M. Rubashchenko, M. Stepiko investigated the collaborative activities, proposed the development of a separate law that would detail the definition of collaborationism, its forms, manifestations and responsibility, or insisted on supplementing the CC with the relevant articles. E. Pysmenskyi is the first scientist who studied the criminal law aspects of collaborationism as a socio-political phenomenon in modern times in Ukraine, however, his scientific essay was published in 2020 before the addition of the relevant regulations on collaborative activities to the CC. The changes made to the CC, after the introduction of martial law were analyzed in the monograph by R. Movchan, pertaining to the collaborative activity and assistance to the aggressor state.

The purpose of the study is the complex criminal law characteristics of the collaborative activity under the criminal law of Ukraine.

The following tasks should be carried out:

- to investigate the state of the research of the problems of the criminal responsibility for the collaborative activity;
- to analyze the social determinants of the responsibility for the collaborative activity;
- to characterize the objects of ther criminal offenses, provided by Article 111-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine;
- to analyze the signs of the objective side of the offenses criminal structures provided by Article 111-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine;
- to investigate the subjective characteristics of the composition of the criminal offenses, provided by Article 111-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine;

▪ to carry out the demarcation of the criminal offences, provided by Article 111-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine;

▪ to delineate the collaborative activities from the adjacent warehouses criminal offenses.

The analysis of the criminal-legal characteristics of the collaborative activity according to criminal law of Ukraine makes it possible to substantiate and formulate the new provisions and conclusions for the science of criminal law.

The practical significance of the expected results is that the main provisions, conclusions and proposals can be used in the scientific and research field for the further research and solution of the problems of the criminal responsibility for the collaborative activities and others crimes against the foundations of national security of Ukraine; in the legislative activity when the proposals are developed and ther amendments atre introduced to the Code of Criminal Procedure and other bylaws; in the educational process; and in the practical activity for the qualification of the socially dangerous guilty act at the pre-trial investigation and trial.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Ukraine is becoming an increasingly active and progressive subject in modern international relations. An indicative criterion for the state's authority in the international arena is the fulfillment of the principles of international law, in particular the principle of respect for human rights.

Ukraine's course of integration into the European communities encourages us to pay more and more attention to compliance with European standards of human rights. As a member of the Council of Europe since 1995, in accordance with the Paris Charter for a new Europe of November 21, 1990, our state undertook to adhere to international standards in the field of human rights, to create domestic guarantees of their implementation based on relevant international legal norms.

In the field of international protection of human rights, international standards play a huge role, given that the fulfillment of obligations to promote universal respect, respect and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms is the duty of all UN member states.

Modern international law strives to specify universal standards of individual rights and freedoms, with which states must harmonize domestic legislation and the treatment of officials with citizens. Ukraine's integration into the world community is impossible without bringing national legislation and law enforcement activities into line with international human rights standards.

Since Ukraine has become independent, the importance of international law in the socio-political, economic and cultural development of our state increased. The solution of a large number of issues related to sustainable development has moved into the sphere of interstate relations - bilateral and multilateral. According to Art. 18 of the

Constitution of Ukraine, "Ukraine's foreign policy activities are aimed at ensuring its national interests and security by maintaining peaceful and mutually beneficial cooperation with members of the international community according to generally recognized principles and norms of international law." Ukraine is a state party to over 4,000 international legal documents in various fields of international cooperation. Among these agreements is the Vienna Convention on the Law of International Treaties of 1969, the provisions of which are implemented in the Law of Ukraine "On International Treaties of Ukraine" of 2004. International norms defining human rights standards integrated into national legislation make Ukraine a subject of the global standardization process in this field of interstate relations.

With the choice of the Euro-Atlantic course of legal development, the issue of the introduction of international legal standards of human rights into national law, their observance by subjects of public authority, are becoming more and more relevant. The work of all state bodies is carried out within the framework of the law and contributes to the establishment of the foundations of legality and the strengthening of law and order, but there are a number of state institutions and public organizations that are exclusively engaged in the performance of law enforcement functions [1]. In Ukraine, the protection of human rights and freedoms is directly handled by an extensive system of law enforcement and human rights protection bodies, and the implementation of international legal standards of human rights enshrined in international documents is reflected in the activities of these public authorities.

International standards related to human rights in the activities of law enforcement agencies are developed by a number of bodies of the UN system, in particular the Human Rights Council. Adoption of these standards by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations gives them a universal character. The preamble to the International Standards for the Legal Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms of the UN states that "the norms of international law in the field of human rights protection are binding on all states and their bodies, including employees of law enforcement agencies" [2]. In performing their duties, officials of law enforcement agencies are obliged to comply with international norms in the field of human rights implemented by the state in the established order, as well as decisions of international organizations to which the state has joined (UN, OSCE, Council of Europe and others), on that there should be relevant provisions in national legislation. The principle of the rule of law also provides for enshrining in legislative acts the most detailed range of tasks, functions and powers, which should reduce the risk of abuse of their own powers by subjects of law enforcement activity.

As for the practical implementation of international standards of human rights, international treaties are often included in normative legal acts as the legal basis for the activities of certain law enforcement agencies. For example, according to Art. 3 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", the legal basis of police activity is the international treaties of Ukraine, the binding consent of which was given by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine [3]. The activities of the national police of Ukraine must be based on international and European standards of police work, achievements of the global police community. The activities of the National Police are based on the legal norms contained in Recommendation Rec. (2001) 10 of the Committee of Ministers to the Member States of the Council of Europe "On the European Code of Police Ethics",

the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, Resolution No. 690 of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, the Declaration on the Police, the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950. , Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment 1984, Fundamental Principles of the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials 1990. Thus, the Declaration on the Police and the European Code of Police Ethics are united by the idea of observing human rights and freedoms in police activities. In the first document, it is emphasized that the existence of a peaceful society enjoying the benefits of order and public safety is the main condition for the full provision of human rights and basic freedoms guaranteed by the European Convention. The Declaration on the Police states that universal adoption of the rules of police professional ethics, taking into account human rights and fundamental freedoms, will contribute to the improvement of the European system of protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The provision stated in the European Code of Police Ethics is important: "...the police must observe subjective law, including human rights and freedoms, and not take arbitrary or illegal actions. This is fundamental for the legal state and for the subject of police activity in the conditions of democracy" [4].

The functional activity of the police to ensure human rights and freedoms, in accordance with international standards, is multifaceted, its results depend not only on the professionalism of its employees, but also on the degree of trust in them by citizens, establishing cooperation with international police organizations and bodies in this area. The perspective of further investigations in this direction should be the actual implementation of international standards in the activities of police bodies and their officials, which would ensure the functioning of social relations in various spheres of life on the basis of the inviolability of constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen.

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LIABILITY FOR MISLEADING THE COURT OR OTHER AUTHORIZED BODY UNDER CRIMINAL LAW OF UKRAINE

The paper deals with the public relations in the sphere of justice, which ensure ther receipt of the reliable evidence and conclusions in thre proceedings, namely the criminal liability for misleading ther court or other authorised body.

Increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of justice is one of the priority tasks of our state, the implementation of which in the judicial system, as well as in the activities of the bodies that contribute to the administration of justice, will depend on the observance of the human rights and freedoms in Ukraine, their legitimate interests.

In Ukraine, the issue of the responsibility for misleading the court or other authorized body under the criminal law of Ukraine has not been comprehensively investigated. This proves the relevance and timeliness of its study, which will contribute to the improvement of the domestic criminal legislation and can serve as a basis for countering such criminal offenses.

The purpose of the research is to study the issues of the criminal liability for misleading the court or other authorized body, and to develop the measures to improve the criminal legislation of Ukraine and the practice of its application on this basis.

To achieve this goal, the following tasks should be carried out:

- to analyze the state of the research of the issue of the criminal liability for misleading the court or other authorized body;
- to investigate the history of the formation and development of the legal regulation of the responsibility for misleading the court or other authorized body;
- to study the experience of the regulation of the criminal responsibility in the states of the European Union;
- to investigate the object and subject of the composition of misleading the court or other authorized body;
- to analyze the signs of the objective side of the composition of misleading the court or other authorized body;
- to consider the circle of the subjects of misleading the court or other authorized body;
- to study the signs of the objective side of misleading the court or other authorized body;
- to consider the problems of the qualification of misleading the court or other authorized body;
- to investigate the criminal sanctions of Art. 384 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

The methodological basis of the research is chosen taking into account the purpose and outlined tasks. The following methods are planned toi be used in the work: the formal-legal (dogmatic) method – during the analysis of the legal components of crimes, as well as the corresponding criminal-law sanctions; the hermeneutic method – in order to establish the content of the certain criminal law concepts; the comparative

legal method – during the comparative legal analysis of the Criminal Code of Ukraine and the criminal legislation of the foreign countries; the historical and legal method – in the course of the research of the formation of the criminal liability for the crimes committed by misleading the court or other authorized body; the system analysis – when distinguishing the composition of the crimes under study from the adjacent composition of the crimes; the synergistic method is planned to be used within the framework of the analysis of the social conditionality of the criminalization of the acts.

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DIE PRAXIS DES EINSATZES VON FERNLERNTECHNOLOGIEN IN DER HOCHSCHULBILDUNG, DEUTSCHLAND

An Hochschulen in Deutschland wird besonderes Augenmerk auf die Bedeutung verschiedener digitaler Formate der Hochschulbildung gelegt. Digitale Technologien tragen zur Entwicklung didaktischer Innovationen bei. Elektronische Tools fördern Flexibilität, methodische Vielfalt und Motivation zum Studium. Der Hauptvorteil des Fernstudiums, insbesondere für ausländische Studierende, besteht aus Unabhängigkeit von Ort und Zeit. Online-Formate sind weltweit verfügbar und erleichtern die virtuelle Mobilität und interkulturelle Verbindungen. Darüber hinaus bereitet das Fernstudium die Studierenden auf die Zukunftsarbeit, die zunehmend mit digitalen Informationen verbunden ist.

Meistens an deutschen Hochschulen Online-Angebote ergänzen zum klassischen Präsenzunterricht. Die Schüler bereiten sich zum Beispiel zu Seminaren mit Hilfe von Videovorträgen vor. Die Selbstlernprogramme werden zwischen den Unterrichtsstunden in Klassenzimmern oder Gruppenpräsentationen mit Hilfe von digitale Medien durchgeführt.

Der Fernunterricht in Deutschland hat seine eigenen Besonderheiten. Es begann mit zentral geplanter Fernausbildung von Fachkräften mit höherer Berufsausbildung. Der Beitritt der östlichen Länder ermöglichte eine Ausweitung des Fernunterrichtsmarktes. Ein Beispiel für eine berufsbildende Hochschule, die eine Fernausbildung von Fachkräften anbietet, ist die Fernuniversität der Stadt Hagen (Nordrhein-Westfalen). Die Universität bietet Bildungsdienstleistungen für mehr als 50.000 Studenten pro Jahr an. Allerdings erhalten nicht mehr als 20 % des Kontingents der Studierenden einen Hochschulabschluss aufgrund eines großen Studienabbruchs von Studierenden, die die hohen Bildungsanforderungen nicht erfüllen können.

Die einzige deutsche Fernuniversität wurde 1974 in Hagen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, gegründet. Sie sollte nach dem Willen ihrer Stifter vor allem zwei Zwecken dienen: Erstens, damit Berufstätige, die aus finanziellen oder familiären Gründen nicht an einer Vollzeituniversität studieren oder ihr Studium fortsetzen können, die Möglichkeit hätten, ihre berufliche Qualifikation weiter zu verbessern. Zudem bestand der Wunsch, die traditionellen Universitäten zu entlasten, da die Zahl der Studierenden

stetig zunahm. Heute, nach dem Rückgang der Studienanfängerströme im Vergleich zu den Vorjahren, rückt die Aufgabe der Weiterbildung in den Vordergrund. Daher besteht die Hauptaufgabe einer Fernuniversität darin, die Möglichkeit zu gewährleisten, dass erwachsene berufstätige Bürger eine höhere Bildung erhalten.

Es gibt jedoch einige Probleme bei der Verwendung von Digital Technologien. Deutsche Bundesgesetze beschränken die Umsetzung von Softwaren, die erfolgreich in der Bildung anderer eingesetzt wird. Die Nutzung der Cloud strengstens untersagt Dienste, soziale Plattformen, Mikroblogs oder Sharing-Tools Dokumente, die wegen Nichteinhaltung außerhalb der EU verbracht wurden. In Deutschland ist es vielleicht das strengste Gesetz zum Schutz der Privatsphäre und Informationen.

Ein sehr gutes Beispiel für Fernunterricht ist das Interview eines Mädchens, das für ein Studium nach Deutschland gegangen ist:

Maryana Klypak : «Ich kann mit Zuversicht sagen, dass es tatsächlich ein ungewöhnliches Erasmus+ war, weil die Pandemie ihre Anpassungen vorgenommen hat. Unser Training fand ausschließlich online statt. Die wichtigsten Plattformen waren Friedolin, Moodle und Zoom. Friedolin ist eine Plattform zur Anmeldung zu Lehrveranstaltungen. Darüber hinaus enthielt es alle notwendigen Informationen über uns für Lehrer. Alle Vorlesungen und Seminare fanden auf den Plattformen Moodle und Zoom statt. Die Bewertungsskala in Deutschland ist 5-Punkte. Bewertungen können 1,1, 1,2 und andere sein, das heißt, die Auswahl ist wirklich sehr groß. Um die Prüfungen erfolgreich zu bestehen, mussten 1 bis 4 Punkte erreicht werden. Die Prüfungen wurden alle auf der Plattform Zoom und für Erasmus+ Studierende der Rechtswissenschaftlichen Fakultät nur in mündlicher Form abgehalten.»

Also trotz strenger Nutzungsbeschränkungen Internetnetzwerke wird das deutsche Bildungssystem für seine Expertise geschätzt. Dementsprechend liegen die Bedingungen, die sich durch die Pandemie entwickelt haben. Die Bildung durchlief eine rasante Entwicklung und erreichte eine neue Stufe – digital.

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DIE RECHTSORDNUNG ÖSTERREICHS UND GERICHTSWESEN ÖSTERREICHS

Die österreichische Rechtsordnung basiert auf dem römischen Recht und hat eine hierarchische Struktur. Der Zivilgesetzbuch Österreichs gehört zu den ältesten Kodifikationen des Privatrechts weltweit.

Die Stufenordnung des Rechtssystems bedeutet, dass Gesetze und Verordnungen höheren Normen entsprechen müssen. Die österreichische Bundesverfassung, bestimmte Verfassungsgesetze und auch Gesetzgebungsakte im Zusammenhang mit dem EU-Beitritt Österreichs nehmen die höchste Stufe ein. Andere österreichische Gesetze werden als untergeordnet angesehen.

In Österreich gibt es kein System des Präzedenzrechts. Das bedeutet, dass ein Richter frei Entscheidungen oder Erklärungen treffen kann, aber auch Argumente aus früheren Entscheidungen berücksichtigen kann. Mit dem Beitritt zur Europäischen Union am 1.1.1995 hat Österreich EU-Recht übernommen. Österreich ist auch Mitglied in zahlreichen internationalen Rechtskonventionen, darunter das New Yorker Abkommen über Schiedsgerichte (1958) und das Wiener Übereinkommen über den internationalen Warenkauf (UN-Kaufrecht, 1980) unterzeichnet.

In Österreich gibt es drei oberste Gerichtsbehörden - das Verfassungsgericht, das Verwaltungsgericht und der Oberste Gerichtshof Österreichs, die gemeinsam den sogenannten "Hohen Gerichtshof" bilden. In der Gerichtssystem von Österreich gibt es eine spezifische Aufteilung der Rollen. Der Oberste Gerichtshof Österreichs kontrolliert Entscheidungen in Zivil- und Strafsachen. Das Verwaltungsgericht überprüft die Rechtmäßigkeit von Verwaltungsentscheidungen. Das Verfassungsgericht überwacht die Übereinstimmung von Gesetzen und Verordnungen mit der Verfassung. Auf der Grundlage von Anfragen der beiden letztgenannten Gerichte hat das Verfassungsgericht das Recht, endgültige Entscheidungen in den von ihnen behandelten Fällen zu treffen. Dies bedeutet, dass keine Entscheidung, die von einer inländischen Behörde in Österreich getroffen wurde, rechtlich über den Entscheidungen der genannten Gerichte liegen kann.

Der Verfassungsgerichtshof Österreichs ist das weltweit erste Gericht, das unabhängig vom Rest der Justiz eingerichtet wurde, um Fragen zur Vereinbarkeit von gesetzgebenden Akten mit der Verfassung des Landes zu klären und im Falle von Inkonsistenzen diese Akte für ungültig zu erklären (was faktisch einer gesetzgeberischen Kompetenz entspricht). Der Verfassungsgerichtshof Österreichs ist das erste Organ, das speziell für diesen Zweck geschaffen wurde. Das Gericht ist auch befugt, einige Streitigkeiten zwischen staatlichen Organen zu entscheiden und Amtsenthebungsverfahren gegen höhere Amtsträger durchzuführen. Der Verfassungsgerichtshof Österreichs handelt auf der Grundlage der Verfassung, des Verfassungsgerichtshofgesetzes von 1953 und der Gerichtsordnung.

Der Verwaltungsgerichtshof prüft Beschwerden gegen Entscheidungen von Verwaltungsbehörden, Missbrauch von Macht, der Schäden für Bürger verursacht hat, und in anderen Fragen. Das Gericht prüft Beschwerden nur, nachdem der Antragsteller alle Möglichkeiten der Beschwerde bei den Verwaltungsbehörden ausgeschöpft hat.

Die Befugnisse des österreichischen Verwaltungsgerichtshofs sind in Artikel 129 der österreichischen Verfassung klar definiert, der besagt, dass „der in Wien ansässige Verwaltungsgerichtshof für die Gewährleistung der Rechtmäßigkeit der gesamten Staatsverwaltung zuständig ist“. Zu den Befugnissen des Gerichts gehört die Behandlung von Beschwerden über:

a) die Rechtswidrigkeit der unmittelbaren Vollstreckung einer behördlichen Anordnung oder der Anwendung von Zwang gegen eine bestimmte Person,

b) die Rechtswidrigkeit von Entscheidungen der Verwaltungsorgane,

c) das Unterlassen von Entscheidungen der Verwaltungsorgane , und

d) die Überschreitung ihrer Befugnisse durch staatliche Institutionen hinsichtlich der Zuständigkeit von Schulträgern, deren Tätigkeit auf Selbstverwaltung beruht (Art. 81-a Abs. 4 B-VG).

Die Arbeitsorgane des Verwaltungsgerichtshofes Österreich sind der Senat und das Plenum, jedoch übt das Plenum nicht die allein im Senat konzentrierten Rechtsprechungsfunktionen aus. Das Plenum dient als Disziplinargericht für die Richterinnen und Richter des Verwaltungsgerichtshofs und entscheidet über alle Angelegenheiten, die die Organisation der Gerichtstätigkeit betreffen.

Zu seinen Befugnissen gehören:

1) Vorschlag von drei Kandidaten für das Amt des Richters des Verwaltungsgerichtshofs,

2) jährliche Bildung von Senaten und Zuweisung der Zuständigkeiten für die Behandlung von Fällen nach Kategorien von Berufungen und Beschwerden,

3) Erlass oder Änderung von Vorschriften und

4) Vorbereitung und Genehmigung einen Jahresbericht über die Tätigkeit des Gerichts.

Eine Vollversammlung gilt als gültig, wenn mindestens zwei Drittel der Gesamtzahl der Richter des Gerichts daran teilnehmen.

Der Oberste Gerichtshof leitet das System der allgemeinen Gerichte. Er ist die höchste Gerichtsinstanz in Zivil- und Strafsachen und prüft Berufungen gegen Urteile von Schöffen. Seine Tätigkeit wird durch das Gesetz "Über den Obersten Gerichtshof" reguliert. Die Zuständigkeit des Obersten Gerichtshofs ermöglicht eine gleichmäßige Anwendung des Gesetzes im Land. Formell sind die untergeordneten Gerichte nicht an seine Entscheidungen gebunden, jedoch werden sie in der Regel berücksichtigt.

In Zivilsachen tritt der Oberste Gerichtshof als Gericht der dritten Instanz auf; in Bezug auf Bezirksgerichte und Landgerichte als Instanz mit dem Recht zur Überprüfung von Fällen. In Zivilsachen trifft der Oberste Gerichtshof endgültige Entscheidungen (reguläre und außerordentliche) über Berufungen gegen Entscheidungen von Berufungsgerichten, Berufungen gegen die Aufhebung von Entscheidungen der zweiten Instanz und überprüft Beschwerden gegen Entscheidungen der zweiten Instanz in Berufungsverfahren. Diese Fragen werden ausführlich in Teil vier des Zivilprozessrechts geregelt.

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LES PRISONNIERS EN FRANCE

Il existe en France 187 établissements répartis en 86 maisons d'arrêt, 94 établissements pour peine (centres de détention et maisons centrales), 6 établissements pénitentiaires pour mineurs et 1 établissement public de santé national.

72 836 personnes étaient en prison en France au 1er décembre 2022. Le nombre de prisonniers atteint donc un nouveau record. Résultat : la surpopulation carcérale atteint 120 %. [1]

Combien coûte un prisonnier en France ?

On estime qu'en moyenne une journée d'incarcération en prison coûte 105 euros par détenu. Ce qui équivaudrait à une dépense d'environ 32.000 euros pour une année d'incarcération. Le régime de la semi-liberté revient moitié moins cher, avec une dépense quotidienne moyenne de 50 euros. Pour ce qui est du système de placement sous surveillance électronique une journée sous ce régime correspond à une dépense de 10 euros. [3]

La population carcérale en chiffres :

La population carcérale est composée en très grande majorité d'hommes (ils représentaient 96,3 % des détenus en mars 2007). Au 1er janvier 2016, d'après le ministère de la Justice, les femmes représentaient 3,5 % des détenus (2 785 femmes). Les mineurs représente entre 1 et 2 % de la population carcérale.

Plus de la moitié des personnes détenues ne disposent pas de réelle qualification professionnelle. Le taux d'illettrisme de la population pénitentiaire (environ 10,9 %

53,4% de la population carcérale ne possède aucun diplôme et seulement 9,3% ont un diplôme équivalent ou supérieur au baccalauréat. [2]

Vie du prisonnier en détention en France

Dans un premier temps, les condamnés arrivent en prison, et le greffe (Secrétariat d'un tribunal) procède à l'incarcération de futur détenu. Le greffe enregistre le titre de détention et établi la fiche pénale. « L'entrant » passe au vestiaire et il est fouillé, il doit remettre tous les objets qu'il porte sur lui et qui ne sont pas autorisés dans la prison, et il reçoit un reçu. Il peut demander à une personne extérieur de la prison de venir chercher ces objets. Ensuite, une trousse d'hygiène est remise, et les plus pauvres reçoivent du linge de corps et une tenue de sport sur demande. Une visite médicale est aussi obligatoire. Chaque détenu a le droit de prévenir sa famille lors de son incarcération, c'est pourquoi, il peut passer un appel téléphonique national ou international gratuit de trois minutes dans les 24 heures qui suivent son entrée en prison. Dans les 24 heures qui suivent son arrivée en prison, le détenu a un entretien avec le directeur de celle-ci et rencontre également le service pénitentiaire d'insertion

et probation (SPIP). Le directeur de la prison informe le détenu sur son dossier personnel et l'informe des règles à suivre. De plus, le directeur remet au détenu des brochures et dépliants qui contiennent des informations générales sur la prison. Si le détenu ne sait pas lire, le règlement intérieur doit lui être lu dans sa langue d'origine avec au besoin l'aide d'un interprète.

Dans un établissement pénitentiaire, les activités sont variées : travail en atelier ou au service général (entretien de l'établissement), formations professionnelles, enseignement, activités socio-culturelles, sport, promenades.

La nuit, les détenus demeurent en cellule de 19h à 7h du matin en maison d'arrêt, de 20h à 7h en établissement pour peine. Les repas sont distribués dans les cellules. En maison d'arrêt, les détenus peuvent être plusieurs par cellule, ils sont généralement seuls en établissement pour peine.

Règlement intérieur: Dans chaque prison, un règlement intérieur détermine les droits et devoirs des détenus. Il est mis à leur disposition à la médiathèque de l'établissement.

Droit de visite: *Toute personne condamnée a le droit de recevoir des visites :de sa famille au sens large (époux ou concubin, enfants, parents, frères et sœurs, etc...)ou de son tuteur*

Correspondance: À son arrivée, un *kit courrier* est remis au détenu (papier, enveloppe, timbre et crayon).Le détenu est autorisé à écrire tous les jours et sans limitation à toute personne de son choix et à recevoir des lettres de toute personne, sous réserve de dispositions différentes prises par le juge. La correspondance du détenu avec sa famille ne peut pas être interdite. La correspondance peut être traduite et contrôlée par le chef d'établissement. Le courrier reste confidentiel quand il est destiné à certaines personnes : avocat, directeur interrégional des services pénitentiaires, contrôleur général des lieux de privation de liberté, aumônier de l'établissement, autorités administratives et judiciaires.

Autorisation de téléphoner: *Les personnes détenues peuvent passer gratuitement un appel dans les premières heures de leur détention. Elles peuvent appeler gratuitement la Croix Rouge Ecoute Détenu (Cred) et l'Association réflexion action prison justice (Arapej). Les personnes détenues sont autorisées à appeler, à leurs frais, leurs familles, leurs proches (titulaires ou non d'un permis de visite) ainsi que leur avocat. Le chef d'établissement peut, sur décision motivée, refuser ou retirer cette autorisation. La détention et l'utilisation de téléphones portables est interdite*

La nourriture: En prison, la restauration des détenus incombe à l'État, c'est prévu par la loi. Mais la qualité de la nourriture n'est pas bonne. Pourtant les prisonniers peuvent acheter des produits.

Argent: La personne détenue peut recevoir de l'argent en prison. Elle peut aussi et envoyer de l'argent depuis la prison.

Par ailleurs, les détenus peuvent acheter, en prison, des fournitures courantes, comme du savon, du dentifrice, du gel douche, des friandises, des boissons, du papier etc., mais aucun argent ne circule, toutes les dépenses sont réglées par débit du compte du détenu ouvert par le service comptable de l'établissement. Un comptable consigne tous les achats des détenus et les retranche de leurs pécules disponibles, c'est-à-dire ceux qu'ils se sont constitués en travaillant ou en recevant des mandats.

Activités socio-culturelles: Chaque établissement possède au moins une médiathèque dont l'accès direct et régulier doit être favorisé. Les publications sont mises gratuitement à la disposition des personnes détenues. Les détenus peuvent échanger entre eux échanges leurs livres personnels.

Activités sportives: *Une programmation d'activités sportives est mise en œuvre dans chaque établissement. Tout détenu doit pouvoir pratiquer les activités physiques et sportives parmi celles offertes par son établissement, sauf pour des raisons de sécurité, disciplinaires ou contre-indication médicale.*

Formation: La formation, qu'elle soit générale ou professionnelle, constitue l'un des outils essentiels de la réinsertion. Plus de 20 % des détenus bénéficient d'une formation générale dispensée par des enseignants que l'Éducation nationale met à la disposition du ministère de la Justice. Le dispositif de formation comprend des formations de base : lutte contre l'illettrisme, remise à niveau, formation générale.

Formation professionnelle : elle est principalement axée sur les secteurs des services et du bâtiment pour les formations pré-qualifiantes et qualifiantes dispensées sous forme de stages modulaires, de formations à distance ou personnalisées.

Travail : Le travail des personnes détenues est basé sur le volontariat et n'est donc pas obligatoire.

Les salaires (rémunération mensuelle nette équivalent temps-plein) se décomposent en moyenne de la façon suivante :

- 532 € pour le service de l'emploi pénitentiaire) ;
- 408 € pour le travail en concession ;
- 254 € pour le service général.

Santé: Les prisons contiennent une population très importante de personnes ayant des troubles mentaux. En 2004, 80 % des détenus masculins et 70 % des détenues féminines présentaient au moins un trouble psychique.

Comme dans toutes les prisons du monde le VIH/Sida est particulièrement présent, notamment en raison d'une surreprésentation de populations toxicomanes utilisant des seringues. Les prisons françaises souffrent d'un taux de suicide qui est deux fois plus que la moyenne européenne

Les problèmes :

Les relations entre les détenus sont parfois très compliquées. L'ancien détenu Guy-Charles, le confirme : « […] Chrétiens contre musulman, braqueurs contre trafiquants, ethnie contre ethnie, quartier contre quartier : chaque détenu appartient à un clan. Si ta pas de clan, pas d'allié, t'es mort. ». Il raconte également que « les relations sont toutes basées sur le rapport de force », il y a beaucoup de tensions entre les détenus, et des groupes se créent, avec pour chaque groupe un « chef de clan ».[4]

Les relations entre les surveillants et les détenus sont également difficiles. Les surveillants sont en conflit perpétuel avec les prisonniers.

Les détenus ont peu de soins médicaux, la modernité déshumanisée des nouveaux établissements pénitentiaires, les fouilles à nu, sont aussi compliquées et difficiles pour les prisonniers. Ils éprouvent également un sentiment arbitraire, d'infériorité et de désespoir.

Il faut de la volonté politique du gouvernement et des élus de la République pour changer la situation en général.

1. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prison_en_France
2. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prisonnier
3. https://www.cnews.fr/videos/france/2022-07-21/nombre-de-detenus-cout-dune-cellule-frais-de-detention-la-prison-en
4. http://www.justice.gouv.fr/prison-et-reinsertion-10036/la-vie-en-detention-10039/une-journee-type-en-prison-12005.html

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CONSÉQUENCES PSYCHOLOGIQUES DE LA PRISON

Le fait d'être emprisonné et privé de liberté entraîne d'importantes conséquences psychologiques. Ils peuvent développer une chaîne de réactions et de distorsions affectives, cognitives, émotionnelles et perceptives causées par la tension émotionnelle dans les conditions carcérales. La privation de liberté peut provoquer et exacerber les symptômes de la maladie mentale, et ces effets peuvent persister longtemps après qu'une personne ait franchi les portes de la prison. Parce que l'environnement carcéral éloigne les gens de la société et les prive de sens et de but dans la vie, il peut être nocif pour la santé mentale dès le départ. En outre, les conditions de détention épouvantables dans les prisons et les colonies, telles que la surpopulation, l'isolement cellulaire et la violence régulière, peuvent avoir d'autres conséquences négatives. Des chercheurs ont même suggéré que l'incarcération peut entraîner un «syndrome post-incarcération» - apparenté au trouble de stress post-traumatique : de nombreuses personnes continuent de souffrir de troubles mentaux après avoir purgé leur peine [1, p. 6].

L'impact de la prison sur la psychologie d'une personne dépend du type de criminel auquel elle appartient.

Classification des types de criminels :

1. Délinquant pour la première fois (première fois en prison, il soutient un comportement pro-social et refuse de suivre le code de la prison).

2. Criminel accidentel (c'est une personne qui vit selon les normes de la société, mais au moment où il y a une opportunité, commet un crime).

3. Criminel d'habitude (pour ces personnes, le crime est un mode de vie, l'activité illégale leur procure du plaisir et ils connaissent déjà parfaitement les règles de la prison) [1, p. 26].

Bon nombre des caractéristiques déterminantes de l'incarcération sont liées à ses conséquences négatives sur la santé mentale d'une personne, notamment la séparation d'avec la famille, la perte d'indépendance, l'ennui et l'absence de but, et l'imprévisibilité de l'environnement. Le professeur Craig Haney, spécialiste des effets psychologiques de l'emprisonnement et de l'isolement cellulaire, explique : « Pour dire le moins, la prison est douloureuse et les détenus souffrent souvent des effets à long terme d'être exposés à la douleur, au déplacement et à des modèles et normes de vie très atypiques. la vie et l'interaction avec les autres » [2, p. 18].

La privation de liberté éloigne naturellement les personnes de leurs réseaux sociaux, amis, parents et proches - c'est un facteur de stress pour les détenus et conduit même parfois à la dépression. Pour les femmes incarcérées, être séparées de leurs enfants peut être particulièrement difficile. car elle est associée à un sentiment de culpabilité, d'anxiété et de peur de perdre l'affection maternelle pour l'enfant.

De nombreux détenus ont un accès limité à l'éducation, à la formation professionnelle et à d'autres programmes qui peuvent remplir leur temps et devenir une partie importante de leur vie, de sorte que l'emprisonnement est souvent caractérisé par l'ennui, la monotonie et le manque de stimulation. Dans de nombreuses prisons, il existe des facteurs qui ont un impact négatif sur la santé mentale, notamment : la surpopulation, diverses formes de violence, la solitude forcée ou, au contraire, le manque d'opportunités de solitude, le manque d'activités significatives, l'isolement des réseaux sociaux, l'incertitude sur les perspectives d'avenir, ainsi que des services médicaux inadéquats, notamment dans le domaine de la santé mentale [1, p. 23].

La prison est un lieu de violence. Les gens subissent souvent des violences verbales ou physiques traumatisantes et une déshumanisation de la part du personnel pénitentiaire. En outre, divers facteurs de stress environnementaux augmentent également la probabilité de violence entre détenus. En fait, même regarder la violence peut être traumatisant derrière les barreaux. L'exposition à la violence dans les prisons peut exacerber des troubles mentaux préexistants ou même conduire au développement de symptômes de stress post-traumatique tels que l'anxiété, la dépression, l'évitement, une sensibilité et une vigilance accrues, des tendances suicidaires, des souvenirs pénibles et des difficultés de régulation émotionnelle. Certains chercheurs ont suggéré que le traumatisme subi par les personnes derrière les barreaux peut entraîner un syndrome post-incarcération, un syndrome qui partage des caractéristiques avec le trouble de stress post-traumatique. Nous pensons souvent à l'incarcération comme quelque chose que les gens traversent et finissent par sortir. Mais la vérité est que le temps passé en prison peut entraîner de nombreux effets secondaires qui hantent les gens même après leur libération. La recherche montre que l'incarcération peut provoquer et exacerber les symptômes de la maladie mentale, et ces effets peuvent persister longtemps après qu'une personne ait franchi les portes de la prison [2, p. 17].

L'analyse de l'histoire personnelle et des circonstances de vie qui ont amené une personne à commettre un crime est nécessaire afin de lui donner une approche thérapeutique optimale qui tient compte de tous les aspects de sa personnalité. L'intervention de qualité de professionnels, notamment de psychologues, pour favoriser leur réinsertion sociale est très importante. Le milieu carcéral peut avoir un impact important sur les détenus et il est important qu'avant leur libération, ils retrouvent leur identité positive, leurs valeurs et renouent avec eux-mêmes. Les psychologues doivent élaborer des plans de travail individuels avec chaque détenu, car chacun d'eux a un tempérament et des besoins différents. Même s'ils sont des criminels, ils sont toujours humains.

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2. Korolchuk M. S. Psychophysiologie de l'activité. Kyiv: 2004. 400 p.

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CRIMES DE GUERRE A NOTRE EPOQUE

Depuis les premiers jours de l'offensive à grande échelle contre l'Ukraine, nous avons reçu des informations faisant état d'un grand nombre d'atrocités commises par les troupes russes. Il s'agit notamment de frappes aériennes sur les infrastructures civils des villes et villages et, de viols, de tortures de civils et de prisonniers, d'enlèvements de militants, de volontaires, de journalistes, de représentants d'organismes d'autonomie locale, ainsi que de l'utilisation d'armes sans discrimination. Tous ces actes, ainsi qu'un certain nombre d'autres violations graves du droit international humanitaire, appartiennent à la catégorie des crimes de guerre, imprescriptibles et dont les auteurs devront répondre. Le 2 mars, la Cour pénale internationale a ouvert une enquête sur les crimes de guerre et les crimes contre l'humanité commis en relation avec la guerre d'agression de la Fédération de Russie contre l'Ukraine. Et le 13 avril, le procureur de la Cour pénale internationale Karim Khan s'est personnellement rendu à Bucha près de Kiev et a qualifié l'Ukraine de ¨lieu de crime¨.

Alors qu'est-ce qu'un crime de guerre ?

Les *« crimes de guerre »* se définissent comme des violations graves du droit international commises à l'encontre de civils ou de combattants à l'occasion d'un conflit armé et qui entraînent la responsabilité pénale individuelle de leurs auteurs, selon le Haut-Commissariat des Nations unies aux droits de l'homme (HCDH). Ces crimes correspondent à des violations des conventions de Genève, adoptées au lendemain de la seconde guerre mondiale, en 1949. Leur codification la plus récente se trouve à l'article 8 du statut de Rome de 1998, fondateur de la Cour pénale internationale (CPI). Cet article définit plus de cinquante exemples de crimes de guerre. L'utilisation de gaz, ou d'armes généralement interdites qui peuvent causer *« des souffrances inutiles »* ou *« frapper sans discrimination »* comme des armes à sous-munitions, sont notamment considérées comme « crimes de guerre ». L'URSS et l'Ukraine ont ratifié la Convention de Genève en 1954.[1] Cependant, tous se caractérisent par un certain ensemble de caractéristiques qui sont inhérents à chaque composition en particulier et au groupe en général. Pour aujourd'hui

cinq de ces signes peuvent être distingués:

1) Les actions qui constituent le versant objectif des crimes de guerre sont commises au cours d'un conflit armé et y sont liées.

2) Prendre des mesures qui sont considérées comme de graves violations des normes loi humanitaire internationale.

3) Ces actions sont généralement commises par des combattants ou des personnes qui peuvent leur donner des ordres.

4) L'objet de l'empiétement est les personnes sous la protection du droit international humanitaire (ou leurs droits).

5) Ces crimes sont toujours commis intentionnellement ou par négligence grave.[5]

La plupart des chercheurs pensent que le concept de "crime de guerre" est apparu

dans la seconde moitié du XIXe siècle, lors de l'adoption de la Convention de Genève 1864 sur l'amélioration du sort des soldats blessés et malades dans les armées actives, etc. autres documents réglementant la conduite des opérations militaires. Mais les premiers des restrictions sur les méthodes et les moyens de mener des conflits armés ont été établies dès le troisième millénaire avant notre ère. c'est-à-dire en Egypte. Il y avait de telles restrictions et chez d'autres peuples, ainsi le Mahabharata et les lois de Manu en particulier interdisaient aux guerriers tuer les ennemis sans défense, ainsi que ceux qui se sont rendus. Après leur rétablissement, les prisonniers de guerre blessés ont été renvoyés dans leur patrie. A propos de l'existence d'un tel des règles de la Chine ancienne est mentionnée par Sun Tzu 2.

Ce sont les règles de la Grèce antique avait force de loi. Plus tard, ils ont été incorporés dans les soi-disant lois de la chevalerie. Les crimes de guerre sont également mentionnés dans le Liber Code de 1863, cependant ce terme n'a pas encore été utilisé. Le terme même de "crime de guerre" n'est apparu qu'en 1945 dans l'art. 6 de la Charte du Tribunal militaire international de Nuremberg, qui a déclaré que les violations des lois et coutumes de la guerre, y compris les meurtres, devaient être considérées comme telles traitement brutal ou déportation de la population civile vers les territoires occupés territoires, tuant ou maltraitant des prisonniers de guerre,

tuer des otages, voler des biens publics ou privés, insensés la destruction des colonies, qui n'est pas causée par des nécessités militaires. [2]

Nous pouvons observer la plupart de ces crimes même maintenant en Ukraine. 29 000 crimes de guerre présumés ont déjà été signalés aux services du procureur général d'Ukraine. La Cour pénale internationale continue d'enquêter sur de potentiels crimes de guerre en Ukraine, aux côtés d'une équipe européenne, mais aussi des ONG Amnesty International et Human Rights Watch. L'Ukraine mène, quant à elle, ses propres investigations, lesquelles ont débouché sur de premiers procès. Deux soldats russes ont été condamnés, en mai, à onze ans et demi de prison par un tribunal ukrainien pour avoir bombardé des zones civiles, tandis qu'un autre a été emprisonné à perpétuité pour le meurtre d'un civil, avant de voir sa peine réduite à quinze ans de prison. [3] La Russe nie systématiquement toutes les exactions dont ses troupes sont accusées. Et elle accuse en retour l'Ukraine de crimes de guerre.

Près de Kiev, la ville de Boutcha, où des centaines de cadavres et des fosses communes ont été retrouvés après le retrait de Moscou en mars, est devenue le symbole des exactions commises par l'armée russe en Ukraine. Mille deux cents civils y auraient été abattus, selon les autorités locales. Un massacre qualifié de *« génocide »* par le président ukrainien, Volodymyr Zelensky. A Borodianka, huit bâtiments ont été touchés par des frappes russes, les 1er et 2 mars, s'effondrant sur les habitants qui avaient trouvé refuge dans les caves.

Le bombardement du théâtre de Marioupol, le 16 mars, où s'étaient réfugiés des centaines de civils et devant lequel le mot « enfant » était écrit en grandes lettres blanches, a, lui aussi, été « clairement » identifié comme un crime de guerre par Amnesty International. Le 10 mars, le bombardement par l'armée russe d'un établissement médical abritant à la fois, toujours à Marioupol, un hôpital pédiatrique et une maternité avait également fait dix-sept blessés. Une attaque qualifiée de « crime de guerre » par l'Union européenne. Au moins 20 000 personnes ont péri dans cette ville détruite à 90 %, selon Kiev.

Dans le Donbass, en territoire séparatiste, l'armée russe a été accusée par l'Ukraine d'avoir bombardé, en juillet, la prison d'Olenivka, où se trouvaient des prisonniers de guerre ukrainiens qui s'étaient illustrés dans la défense du site de l'aciérie Azovstal, à Marioupol. Selon l'état-major ukrainien, la Russie a cherché à « camoufler les tortures de prisonniers et les exécutions » qui y ont été « perpétrées». « Ces actes inhumains et barbares constituent de graves violations des conventions de Genève et de leur protocole additionnel et s'apparentent à des crimes de guerre », a souligné le chef de la diplomatie de l'Union européenne, Josep Borrell. La Russie, quant à elle, accuse Kiev d'être à l'origine de ces frappes.

Dans un rapport publié mardi 16 août, HRW fait état de plusieurs attaques récentes russes à Kharkiv, deuxième plus grande ville d'Ukraine, perpétrées en violation apparente du droit international humanitaire et des lois de la guerre. Depuis le début de la guerre, selon le procureur adjoint de la région de Kharkiv, Andrii Kravchenko, cité dans le rapport de HRW, « au moins 1 019 civils, dont 52 enfants, ont été tués et 1 947 autres ont été blessés, dont 152 enfants, lors des centaines d'attaques des forces russes dans la région de Kharkiv ». Les signalements de violences sexuelles commises par des soldats russes contre des civils ukrainiens ne cessent par ailleurs d'augmenter. En juin, l'Organisation des Nations unies (ONU) dénombrait 124 cas de violences sexuelles, dont la moitié sur des enfants. Des chiffres probablement largement sous-estimés, la plupart des victimes restant généralement silencieuses. Rien que dans la région de Boutcha, un militant des droits humains kazakh répertoriait 173 cas d'agressions sexuelles ou de viols sur les femmes, les hommes et les enfants.

Les crimes de guerre de la Fédération de Russie en Ukraine ont été reconnus comme un génocide par les parlements de Lettonie et d'Estonie.

Le Premier ministre britannique Boris Johnson a déclaré lors de sa visite en Ukraine: "Ce que nous avons vu de ce que Poutine a fait en Ukraine n'est pas loin d'être un génocide".

Le président américain Joe Biden a donné une évaluation similaire : "J'ai appelé cela un génocide parce qu'il devient de plus en plus clair que Poutine essaie de détruire même l'idée d'être Ukrainien". [4]

Par conséquent, en analysant tout ce qui précède, nous comprenons que les crimes de guerre se produisent également au 21-e siècle, dans notre pays, cependant, avec l'aide d'actes internationaux, de conventions signées et du soutien des pays-partenaires, tous ceux qui sont impliqués dans ces crimes sera puni.

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LE PROFIL PSYCHOLOGIQUE DU TUEUR

Le meurtre est l'un des crimes les plus graves pouvant être commis par l'être humain, et pourtant l'un des plus anciens. De la préhistoire à nos jours, des cas de personnes qui ont décidé de mettre fin à la vie d'autrui de manière préméditée ont été découverts.

Quelles sont les caractéristiques d'un meurtrier? Bien que de nombreuses causes ou aspects puissent servir de médiateur pour qu'une personne décide de prendre la vie d'une autre personne, il est peu probable qu'elle établisse un profil clair et universel pour tous les meurtriers (il existe une grande variété de profils et de types de meurtriers).

Les raisons qui poussent une personne à en tuer une autre Ils peuvent être très variés, de la vengeance à l'obtention de ressources. Il existe de nombreux types d'assassins et de meurtres selon le mobile du crime, le moyen de le mener à bien, le nombre de personnes tuées ou même le type de relation établie entre victime et bourreau. Tout cela fait qu'un profil spécifique doit être établi pour chaque cas, permettant de trouver des caractéristiques différentes dans chaque type de crime [3, 510].

Il est extrêmement compliqué d'établir un profil psychologique général du meurtrier, en tenant compte en particulier de la grande diversité des causes possibles du comportement meurtrier. Malgré cela, certains des éléments suivants sont indiqués traits et caractéristiques qui ont tendance à être remplies dans une grande proportion des cas:

-*la vision de l'autre en tant que cause de dommage, menace ou obstacle*.

Bien que les causes concrètes puissent être nombreuses, la personne qui causé du tort , représente une menace pour leur intégrité ou leur statut ou celui d'un être cher ou représente un obstacle à la réalisation de certains objectifs. Il peut également s'agir d'un acte de violence préméditée contre une personne qui ressemble à une personne qui a causé le meurtre, ou même de satisfaire un besoin pour lequel le sujet n'a rien à faire par principe.commet un meurtre a généralement il voit sa victime comme quelqu'un qui lui a.

- *score élevé en psychopathie*

Il existe des cas de meurtres commis contre des personnes qui n'ont aucun lien de parenté avec le meurtrier, comme dans de nombreux cas de tueurs en série ou dans les cas où le meurtrier d'un homme de la force engagé pour mettre fin à la vie d'une personne. Cependant, la grande majorité des meurtres observables sont perpétrés entre des personnes qui se connaissent ou dont l'environnement est lié, même si leur contact a été circonstancié. Cela signifie que le tueur a la capacité de se distancer émotionnellement de la victime, ce qui correspond à un profil psychologique un degré élevé de psychopathie.

-*discrétion*.

Apparemment, la personnalité de la plupart des assassins ne présente généralement pas de grandes particularités qui les différencient du reste de la population. Le fait de tuer ne se limite pas à une structure psychique qui permet à la personne de se distinguer en raison de ses compétences sociales [3, 522].

-dans de nombreux cas, faible niveau d'affirmation de soi.

Bien qu'ils aient généralement un comportement normal, le meurtre résulte souvent de la naissance d'un comportement agressif à l'égard d'une personne donnée en raison de circonstances diverses. Le meurtrier n'est pas en mesure de gérer la situation autrement qu'avec un meurtre ou malgré une conception différente. donne la priorité à la mort de la future victime .

-il n'y a pas nécessairement de trouble mental.

Il y a socialement l'idée d'identifier le meurtre avec la présence de psychopathologie. Cependant, en général, ce n'est pas le cas.Normalement, la plupart des meurtres sont causés par personnes considérées mentalement en bonne santé , faisant partie des crimes de haine, des crimes passionnels ou liés aux aspects économiques ou liés aux ressources les plus fréquents. Une exception peut être trouvée dans les tueurs en série, qui ont tendance à souffrir de psychopathie extrême, de sociopathie ou de différents troubles qui altèrent la perception de la réalité.

- *sexe et âge.*

En général meurtriers Ce sont généralement des hommes jeunes ou d'âge moyen. bien que vous puissiez également trouver de nombreux cas de meurtriers et même d'enfants meurtriers. Traditionnellement, les hommes ont tendance à utiliser des méthodes plus agressives telles que des armes à feu ou des armes à feu, tandis que les femmes ont tendance à utiliser des méthodes moins visibles telles que l'intoxication, bien que ces tendances semblent être moins prononcées avec le temps.

Profil psychologique du meurtrier: caractéristiques communes. Il existe de nombreux types d'assassins et de meurtres, mais l'un des problèmes les plus traditionnellement appelés à attirer l'attention en raison de sa dureté et du nombre élevé de victimes qui en résultent est le suivant: le tueur en série ou le tueur en série. Toute personne qui est un tueur en série est considérée comme un tueur en série. Au moins trois personnes sont tuées intentionnellement et généralement avec préméditation dans une période de temps spécifique, lesdits meurtres étant séparés les uns des autres. Cette typologie de meurtriers peut également manifester une grande hétérogénéité quant à leurs caractéristiques, mais ils ont tendance à avoir des éléments communs. Parmi ceux-ci figurent les suivants, qui sont principalement partagés avec des personnes atteintes de psychopathie [5, 11]:

-Manque d'empathie.

Le tueur en série utilise souvent le meurtre comme un instrument pour obtenir un bénéfice, pour des raisons idéologiques ou dans le but de déclencher une frustration ou un fantasme concret. En règle générale il n'a pas tendance à savoir se mettre à la place de sa victime , manquant de la majorité de l'empathie. Une grande partie d'entre eux peuvent être classés comme psychopathes et leurs motivations comprennent une vision étrange de la réalité, en dehors des idéologies hégémoniques.

- *Ils donnent généralement une apparence de normalité.*

À quelques exceptions près, le tueur en série ne manifeste généralement pas d'éléments étranges dans son comportement qui conduisent à penser à la possibilité qu'ils le soient.

- *Choix des victimes vulnérables.*

En général, le tueur en série choisit des victimes susceptibles d'être vulnérables à leurs actes, car ils les considèrent plus faibles. ou qui peut être manipulé en quelque sorte de les laisser dans une situation de soumission. Ceci est fait pour noter que vous avez le contrôle à tout moment.

-*Ils peuvent être des manipulateurs et même des séducteurs*.

De nombreux tueurs en série ont une grande capacité de manipulation et de séduction, faisant appel à ces compétences pour approcher leurs victimes facilement et sans résistance excessive . Ils établissent souvent des relations avec une certaine aisance, bien que ces relations soient en général superficielles.

-*Environnement d'origine aversive.*

Beaucoup de tueurs en série proviennent de familles ou d'environnements non structurés , avec un niveau élevé de violence. Nombre d'entre eux ont été victimes d'abus divers au cours de leur vie, ce qui nuit à l'acquisition de l'empathie et à la protection de l'environnement.

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2. M. Ouimet et M. LeBlanc, « Evénements de vie et continuation de la carrière criminelle au cours de la jeunesse », Revue internationale de criminologie et de police technique, n 3, 1993.

3. A. Vexliard, Le Clochard (1957), rééd. Desclée de Brouwer, 1998 ; et L. Mucchielli, A. Vexliard, « Un pionnier de la recherche sur les processus de désocialisation », Bulletin de psychologie, 1997, 431, p. 509-530.

4. Voir par exemple G. De Vos, « étude comparative des processus familiaux liés à la délinquance », Bulletin de psychologie, n359, 1983 ; M. Rutter et H. Giller, Juvenile Delinquency, Penguin Press, 1983 ; T. Hirshi, « The family », in J.Q. Wilson et J. Petersilia (éds.), Crime, ICS Press, 1995.

5. Voir par exemple M. Rouyer et M. Drouet, L'Enfant violenté, Le Centurion, 1986 ; J. Ferrandi et M. Gayda, « La violence familale : les parents indignes », Actualités psychiatriques, 1989, 2, p. 11-18.

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МОВНЕ ВИХОВАННЯ ОСОБИСТОСТІ

Рівень мовної освіти завжди був і залишається визначальним у характеристиці соціального розвитку суспільства загалом і кожної особистості зокрема.

Мовне виховання *– формування естетичної сприйнятливості до цінностей світової культури й осмислення серед них місця культури свого народу. Мовне виховання невіддільне від виховання національної самосвідомості.*

Оскільки державні стандарти освіти побудовані на компетентнісному підході з використанням термінів «компетентність» і «компетенція», як результат мовної освіти, де в якості результату розглядається здатність людини діяти в різних проблемних ситуаціях, тобто проявляється в особистісно орієнтованій діяльності. Саме, індивідуальна своєрідність мовленнєвої діяльності проявляється в проблемних ситуаціях і їх вирішення за допомогою мовних умінь та навичок особистості, тобто за допомогою мовної та мовленнєвої компетентностей. Формування яких відбувається неперервно під впливом розвиваючого потенціалу мовного середовища, а потім і спеціально організованого виховання та навчання.

Під мовною особистістю розуміємо складну багаторівневу функціональну систему, яка включає рівні володіння мовою, способами здійснення мовленнєвої взаємодії та знання про світ. Під мовною особистістю мається на увазі носій мови, що здатен реалізувати в мовленнєвій діяльності певну частину колективу в певний проміжок часу. Мовна особистість може виступати у різних іпостасях, а саме: мовець, мовна особистість, мовленнєва особистість та комунікативна особистість. Мовна особистість – це узагальнений образ носія культурно-мовних та комунікативно-діяльнісних цінностей, знань, настанов та поведінкових реакцій на кожному із рівнів мовної особистості.

Мовна особистість – як особистість, яка проявляє себе в мовленнєвій діяльності та володіє певною сукупністю знань та уявлень. На формування мовної особистості впливають чинники як об’єктивні, незалежні від особи мовця, так і суб’єктивні.

До об’єктивних чинників належать:

- стан самої мови, її унормованість і наступна кодифікація, рівень розвитку і досконалість її підсистем, стилістична диференціація, отже, придатність мови для забезпечення всіх мовних потреб громадянина;
- сприятлива для життя й розвитку певної мови суспільно-політична ситуація;
- традиція суспільного використання мови;
- повноцінне функціонування мови в усіх сферах життя.

До суб’єктивних чинників, що впливають на формування мовної особистості, відносимо:

- здатність мовця здобувати мовну освіту й володіти мовою;

- внутрішню готовність мовця здобувати мовну освіту й мовне виховання та досконало оволодівати мовою;
- моральну потребу мовотворчо вдосконалювати і виражати свою особистість;
- розуміння мовних обов'язків громадянина і виконання їх;
- активне ставлення до мови, належний рівень мовної культури.

Мовна особистість містить у собі комунікативну компетенцію та мовну здатність. Мовну особистість слід розглядати не лише в системі мови, а й історії, культури та усіх сферах життя. З іншого боку, у сучасному суспільному житті спостерігається проблема недостатнього мовленнєвого розвитку молоді, котра, з-поміж інших суспільних чинників, зумовлює недостатнім рівнем мовленнєвої компетентності, як складової мовної особистості, а відтак – низькою мовленнєвою культурою.

Важливим етапом мовної освіти є формування соціолінгвістичної компетенції – здатності розуміти і продукувати мовлення в конкретному соціолінгвістичному контексті спілкування.

Формування високої культури мовлення є невід'ємною ознакою загальнолюдської культури.

Отже, процес формування комунікативної компетенції особистості передбачає врахування і вдосконалення лінгвістичних і соціально-психологічних знань і навичок особистості, її комунікативного досвіду; комплексне формування мовної і соціокультурної компетенцій як складових власне комунікативної компетенції; розвиток умінь і навичок дотримання доцільності у використанні мовних норм, зокрема, їх варіантів; прищеплення умінь орієнтуватися у виборі правильної комунікативної поведінки у суспільстві залежно від конкретної мовленнєвої ситуації. Зазначимо, що мовна особистість формується на основі рідної мови, а розвивається, розширює свої мовно-культурні обрії шляхом засвоєння інших мов. Тільки різностильова, функціонально багата мова-основа може надійно забезпечити засвоєння другої мови. Для успіху сучасній людині потрібно володіти мистецтвом комунікації, тобто мати відповідну комунікативну компетентність.

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СПІЛКУВАННЯ В СОЦМЕРЕЖАХ: ЗАСІБ ФОРМУВАННЯ ЧИ РУЙНАЦІЇ СУЧАСНОЇ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ЛІТЕРАТУРНОЇ МОВИ

Сучасна українська літературна мова сформувалась під впливом найрізноманітніших чинників: історичних, культурних, політичних тощо. Зокрема, згадаймо й про інтернет-середовище, де майже щодня виникають нові слова, терміни і поняття. Це відбувається тому, що Інтернет, як і суспільство XXI століття, стрімко розвивається, відповідно, виникає необхідність досліджувати й описувати явища, процеси та закономірності його існування і функціонування.

Під впливом соціальних мереж відбуваються зміни не тільки в міжособистісній комунікації, а й у мові, як найголовнішому засобі спілкування. Надзвичайна популярність соцмереж пов'язана з тим, що вони дають насамперед можливість вести публічний полілог, оперативно висловлювати свою думку, формулювати власні погляди на події та ситуації, створювати свій віртуальний імідж, розміщувати для обговорення статті та публікації.

Інтернет перетворився на загальноприйнятий інструмент комунікації, у якому можна знайти найрізноманітніші стилістичні дискурси, як позитивні, так і негативні явища. Досить часто для надання власним повідомленням емоційного забарвлення та експресії, в очікуванні на таку ж відкриту, а головне широку реакцію, комунікатори в соцмережах, застосовують стилістично знижену лексику [1].

Вирізняють такі специфічні риси мережевого спілкування:

1) неграмотне написання слів;

2) спеціальне, традиційне написання слів;

3) скорочення англійських словосполучень і навіть речень: *RTFM – read the following manual (прочитайте додану інструкцію), FAQ – frequently asked questions (часті запитання);*

4) використання смайлів; деякі користувачі вже не можуть сприймати й оцінювати повідомлення без підказок-смайлів;

5) використання традиційних англійських сленгових виразів, які пишуться англійською або російською, рідше українською мовами: *rulez (захоплення), must die (масдай, мастдай – найгірше побажання)*;

6) використання слів, що є комп'ютерними жаргонізмами.

Відсутність чітких вимог щодо вживання мови під час спілкування у соцмережах, заборон та цензури стає причиною та власне й наслідком утворення нових унікальних мовних одиниць – сленгізмів [1]. Сленгізми – елементи розмовного варіанту тієї або тієї професійної або соціальної групи, які, проникаючи в літературну мову або взагалі в мову людей, що не мають прямого стосунку до цієї групи осіб, набувають у цих мовах особливого емоційно-експресивного забарвлення. Думки мовознавців щодо інтернет-сленгу різняться: одні вважають, що «сленг псує, забруднює літературну мову, що це паразитний шар лексики, з яким необхідно боротися. Інші, навпаки, вбачають у ньому елемент, який надає мові жвавості та образності, сприяє її збагаченню та удосконаленню» [2, с. 60]. В інтернет-спілкуванні сленг допомагає висловити емоції і почуття, зчинити психоемоційний вплив, виражає ставлення мовця до людини, предмету, певної події тощо. Проте водночас сленг може витісняти звичайні, лексично правильні слова і вислови, що негативно впливає на розвиток сучасної української літературної мови.

Також під час спілкування в Інтернеті можна помітити безграмотне написання, нехтування розділовими знаками, великими літерами. Багато користувачів поза межами соціальних мереж дотримуються норм літературної мови, не припускаються помилок, але в мережі нехтують правилами задля швидкості, легкості, адже в соціальних мережах контекст і так зрозумілий. Велика частина користувачів просто намагається уникати знаків пунктуації, щоб не витрачати багато часу на їх вибір, хоча від них залежить зміст написаного.

Через бажання швидкості набору повідомлень інтернет-користувачі часто використовують велику кількість абревіатур. Уживані фрази скорочують для економії власного і чужого часу. Також з цією метою відвідувачі чатів та соціальних мереж не намагаються якимось чином структурувати свою промову, надати висловлюванню завершеності; часто репліка є своєрідним зафіксованим потоком свідомості адресанта.

Звичка неграмотного і «якого-небудь» спілкування в соціальних мережах може поширюватись і на реальне життя, що є фактором руйнації сучасної української літературної мови.

Усе частіше користувачі соціальних мереж вибирають меми для передавання будь-якої інформації. Мем – одиниця передавання культурної інформації, поширювана від однієї людини до іншої за допомогою імітації, навчання та іншими способами. Мемами можуть вважатися як слова, так і зображення. Меми викликають емоційну реакцію, а емоційно забарвлена інформація привертає до себе увагу. Але все ж це може витісняти можливість послуговування словами, а, отже, негативно впливати на спілкування.

Позитивною стороною інтернет-спілкування можна вважати появу неологізмів – нових слів (стійких поєднань слів), які відповідають вимогам спілкування, нових за значенням і за формою (або за формою, або за значенням), утворених за словотвірними законами мови або ж запозичених з іншої, які мовці сприймають як нові протягом деякого періоду часу.

Також дійсно позитивним явищем є цитування знаменитих людей і класиків. Адже цитата надає вагомості й авторитетності коментарю, підтверджує думки автора. Цитата – це порівняно короткий витяг з літературного, наукового чи будь-якого опублікованого тексту, чиї-небудь слова, наведені дослівно для підтвердження викладеної думки авторитетним джерелом, або уривок мелодії, музичного твору, які використовують з обов’язковим зазначенням автора висловлювання або джерела цитування. Це дає поштовх для розвитку мови і мовлення користувачів соціальних мереж, пошуку нових мовних засобів.

Крім цитат, користувачі активно використовують афоризми – узагальнену, закінчену і глибоку думку певного автора, виражену в лаконічній, відточеній формі, вона вирізняється влучністю і явною несподіванкою думки.

Листування за допомогою електронних засобів вирізняється монологічністю, але водночас і віртуальним діалогом з адресатом, інформативністю і водночас художністю, естетичною насиченістю, фактографічною визначеністю, тематичною і жанровою свободою, грою уяви, мовними засобами тощо.

Отже, з одного боку, через спілкування в соціальних мережах страждає текстова оформленість, мовні дії стають більш згорнутими, зникає варіативність, знижується грамотність мови і мовлення користувачів. Проте, з іншого боку, з’являються нові явища української мови, які розвивають її лексично, стилістично та роблять її більш емоційно насиченою. Основні тенденції в розвитку/деградації мови спілкування у світовій (і українській) мережі: транслітерація, калькування, переосмислення англомовних позначень, нейтральні слова-терміни обіграно з використанням ненормативної та згрубілої лексики (гра на фонетичному рівні із ненормативною лексикою), тенденція до варваризації мови, застосування кириличної латиниці, економія мовних засобів,

гіпертрофована помилковість, мімікрія. Зазначимо, що комп'ютерна мова – це реакція соціуму на інформаційні вимоги.

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ІНШОМОВНІ ТЕРМІНИ З КРИМІНАЛЬНОГО ПРАВА В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ ТА УКРАЇНСЬКІЙ МОВАХ

В сучасному світі, зі зростанням міжнародної торгівлі та міграції населення, важливість знання іноземних мов, особливо в галузі права, стає все більш актуальною. Кримінальне право, як складова частина правової системи, має велику кількість термінів, які потребують професійного перекладу. Особливу увагу варто приділити перекладу термінів іншомовного походження, оскільки це часто порушує зміст законодавчої системи.

Наявність іншомовних термінів у кримінальній терміносистемі пояснюється історичними умовами, де запозичення є звичайним явищем. Такі відносини як дипломатичні, економічні, культурні, наукові сприяють запозиченню термінів з інших мов.

Запозичення термінів з інших мов було важливим етапом у формуванні української правової термінології та дозволило українській мові мати широкий спектр термінів для позначення різних галузей кримінального права. Сьогодні багато запозичених термінів кримінального права в українській мові мають латинське, грецьке, французьке або англійське походження.

Проаналізуємо термін "*criminal act/offence*", що означає інкриміновану дію, яка є порушенням кримінального законодавства. Лексема "*offence*" походить

від від латинського "*offensus*", що означає розлючений або засмучений. Лексема "*criminal act*" складається з двох частин: "*criminal*" і "*act*". "*Criminal*" походить від латинського слова "*crimen*", що означає "*злочин*" або "*проступок*". Лексема "*act*" походить від латинського слова "*actus*", що означає "*дія"* або *"вчинок.*

Проаналізуємо походження ще одного терміна "*punishment*" *(покарання)* – це сукупність заходів, які накладаються на злочинця як покарання за вчинений злочин. Термін "*punishment*" походить від англійського слова "*punish*", що означає "*караючий*" або "*караю*". Звідси "*punish*" походить від середньоанглійського слова "*punischen*", яке з'явилося в 14 столітті і мало значення *"наносити шкоду*" або "*знищувати*"

Fine (штраф) – це грошова сума, яка накладається на злочинця як покарання за вчинений злочин. Термін "*fine*" походить від старофранцузького слова "*finer*", що означає "*закінчувати*" або "*завершувати*". У середньовічній Франції цей термін використовувався для опису платежу, який потрібно було здійснити в обмін на завершення судового розгляду.

Felony (злочин важкого чи особливо важкого характеру) – термін використовується в англомовних країнах, таких як США, Велика Британія, Канада, для позначення важких кримінальних злочинів, які караються позбавленням волі тривалістю понад один рік або смертною карою. Термін "*felony*" походить від середньоанглійського слова "*felonie*", що означало важкий злочин або злочин проти корони чи держави. Це слово в свою чергу походить від старофранцузького слова "*felonie*", що означало "*тяжкий злочин, зрада*"

Homicide (вбивство) – означає злочин, пов'язаний з умисним вбивством однієї людини іншою. У багатьох юрисдикціях, включаючи США, Велику Британію, Канаду та Україну, цей термін використовується як категорія кримінального права, щоб описати найбільш серйозні злочини проти життя людини. Термін "*homicide*" походить від латинського слова "*homicidium*", що означає "*вбивство людини*". Слово складається з двох латинських коренів: "*homo*", що означає "*людина*", та "*caedere*", що означає "*вбивати*"

Manslaughter (ненавмисне вбивство) – означає ненавмисне вбивство, яке відбувається без заздалегідь задуманого наміру вбити жертву. У багатьох країнах, включаючи США, Велику Британію та Канаду, це поняття використовується як категорія кримінального права, щоб описати злочин, коли злочинець ненавмисно вбив людину через свої дії. Наприклад, якщо особа за кермом автомобіля випадково наїхала на пішохода та він загинув, це може бути визнано як ненавмисне вбивство. Термін складається з англійських слів "*man*" та "*slaughte*r". Слово "*man*" означає людину, а "*slaughter*" перекладається як вбивство, забій або різанина. Саме слово "*slaughter*" походить від староанглійського слова "*sleht*", що означало рубати або зарізувати.

Багато термінів з кримінального права української мови походять зі слов'янських мов, зокрема зі старослов'янської, де вони мали свої значення та вживалися для позначення понять, пов'язаних з кримінальними правопорушеннями. Також українські терміни з кримінального права можуть походити від зарубіжних слів, особливо з латинської, французької та німецької мов. Наприклад, термін "*криміналістика*" має латинське коріння (crimen – злочин, statisticum – статистика), "*суб'єкт злочину*" (людина, яка вчинила злочин) – з французької мови (sujet du crime), "*кримінал*" походить від латинського слова

"*crimen*" (злочинність або злочин), а лексема "*кодекс*" – від латинського *"codex"* (книга або збірник).

Отже, запозичення іншомовних термінів кримінального права – звичайне явище, що є важливим для збагачення кримінальної термінології. В сучасному світі, де міжнародні злочини стали дедалі поширеними, важливо мати спільну мову для співпраці між країнами в розслідуванні та притягненні до відповідальності злочинців. Один зі способів забезпечити таку спільну мову – це використання іншомовних термінів з кримінального права, які зрозумілі для правоохоронних органів різних країн.

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МОВА І НАЦІОНАЛЬНА ПСИХОЛОГІЯ

Разом зі становленням націй формується національна психологія як частина гуманітарного знання, яке вивчає психологічні особливості націй уже на етапі становлення націй.

Розуміння й усвідомлення особливостей національної психології можливе лише тоді, коли добре відомі особливості формування того чи іншого народу. Справа в тому, що спільного походження, мови, способу життя чи культури недостатньо, щоб зробити людину нацією. Це вимагає самосвідомості, спільного відчуття культурної та політичної мети, чогось схожого на спільну релігійну віру. Більшість дослідників цієї проблеми, особливо І. Кресін, слушно зазначають, що домінуючим націєтворчим фактором є національна ідея, яка активно реалізується через мову.

У світовому просторі розглядають мову як психологічний феномен, без згадки якого обійтися особливо важко при описі будь-якого компонента людської психіки.

Мова як психологічне або психічне явище. Одним із розробників цієї теорії був Г. Штейнталь (1823-1899), який категорично заперечував участь мислення у розвитку мови. Із психічними явищами мову пов'язує те, що в індивідуальному мовленні відображаються психічні особливості мовця, а в національній мові – психічний склад всієї нації. Мова розглядається як поліфункційна знакова система, тобто мова – це система довільно відтворюваних структурних знаків (звуків, морфем, слів, словосполучень, речень) і правил їх комбінування, що історично склалися на задоволення потреб спілкування й вираження всієї сукупності знань людей.

Цю теорію розробляли та підтримували: німецькі вчені Макс Мюллер (1823-1900) та Йоганн-Готфрід Гердер (1744-1803) – розглядали мову як явище психічне; Вільгельм фон Гумбольдт (1767-1835), який розглядав мову як «дух», тобто свідомість народу, та Олександр Потебня (1835-1891). Репрезентований цими вченими напрям у мовознавстві отримав назву психологічного.

Як бачимо, нація, як і національні мовні почуття, не є чимось природним, даним від народження. Як і любов до власного міста чи села, любов до Батьківщини в цілому ще не є ознакою національної свідомості. Нація виникає тоді, коли в людині, в нації кристалізується національна свідомість через мову, історію, культуру та психологічну систему виховання.

Саме це допомагає формувати: «національний характер», «національну свідомість», «національну самосвідомість» (не характерні для етнічної психології). Риси національного характеру формуються під впливом соціально-економічних, історичних та географічних факторів. Ці особливості змінюються повільно, тому що багато з них досить консервативні, і навіть ті, що штучно приписуються нації, служать для протиставлення її іншим націям і описуються об'єктивно. Наприклад, працьовитість, сміливість, волелюбність і т. д. видаються більш притаманними одному народу, ніж іншому. Іноді тій чи іншій нації приписують риси, які властиві всім людям, тому неприпустимо гіперболізувати та підкреслювати їх заради чиєїсь вигоди.

Суспільство перехідного періоду має свої мовні та психологічні особливості, серед яких переважають ті, що стосуються не економіки, а духовної сфери, точніше, духовних орієнтирів, норм і цінностей. Зважаючи на це, соціальна нестабільність у такому суспільстві не може бути очевидною, оскільки на її основі розвиваються процеси, сприятливі певним соціальним групам і політичним силам. Зокрема, стають можливими численні порушення прийнятих суспільством законів, норм і принципів, тимчасово зростає злочинність і кількість порушень. Усе разом характеризує суспільство як нестійке, нестабільне. Мабуть, найважче і небезпечне те, що неможливо передбачити, передбачити кінцеві результати розв'язання протиріч і неясностей, характерних для більшості перехідних суспільств. Є два основні моменти, які потребують більшої уваги: перший полягає в тому, що перехід суспільства в нову якість не призводить одночасно до смерті старого суспільства. Минуле живе і чіпляється за нове, наслідує, не хоче зникати. Суть перехідного періоду, який Україна переживає вже кілька років, полягає в тому, що одна культурна форма, як

зауважив П. Сорокін, зникає, а виникає інша, але не повністю суперечить попередній, а найбільше успадковує від це. розширений і додавання до нього чогось нового.

З року в рік ЗМІ та політична комунікація відіграють дедалі важливішу роль у політичному процесі. Це, у свою чергу, дає політичному лідеру можливість безпосередньо звертатися до людей, ефективно впливати на них, використовуючи передусім особистісні якості.

Глобальною проблемою, яка постала перед кожним громадянином України після проголошення незалежності, є головний вибір для подальшого особистого та державного поступу та розвитку, який необхідно зробити між двома моделями життя: пасивною, зовнішньою (коли хтось поза його свідомістю робить вибір і приймає рішення) і активний, внутрішній (коли людина свідомо вирішує, як жити, діяти, діяти). бо внутрішня модель життя є фатальною для України. Без переходу до нього для більшості свідомих громадян творення української державності, формування національної свідомості та самосвідомості, побудова громадянського суспільства є нереальними, принаймні, надто тривалими та складними. Проблема в тому, що цим процесам бракує необхідної ідеологічної (політична воля, національна ідея, чітка мовна позиція), теоретичної (чіткі, довгострокові програми розвитку суспільства), енергії та волі (психологічної), кадрової та фінансової підтримки. І це природно. Відкинувши існуючі моделі життя як нереалістичні та неефективні, Україна не має і не матиме нової життєвої психології, заснованої на кардинально іншій філософії.

Скільки б ми не посилалися на позитивні приклади становлення демократичних суспільств за межами України, створення власного демократичного суспільства справді можливе лише за умови врахування та максимального використання власного національного потенціалу. А саме неповторний дух нашого народу, його високий інтелектуальний потенціал, вроджені та розвинені чесноти, такі як волелюбність, воля до життя, альтруїзм, гуманістичні потяги. Якщо до цього додати наші природні, трудові та технічні ресурси, то у нас буде свій потенціал.

Сьогодні потрібні люди з високою свідомістю, активною життєвою позицією. Вони з’являються не відразу, а лише в результаті тривалих психічних змін, радикального розладу свідомості. Висловлюючи певну думку, людина несвідомо використовує слова, акцентуючи увагу лише на змісті самої думки. Це означає, що «автоматичне» використання мови має бути звичкою, як-от ходьба, жестикуляція, міміка тощо. За словами Дмитра Овсянко-Куликовського, все, що функціонує в несвідомій сфері, економить нашу енергію. Тому мова й національність, які діють несвідомо, автоматично, виступають як особлива форма накопичення й накопичення душевної енергії нації.

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ЛЕКСИЧНІ ЗАПОЗИЧЕННЯ З ІНШИХ МОВ В УКРАЇНСЬКІЙ КОМП'ЮТЕРНІЙ ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЇ

Вивчення складу, структури, походження та словотворення різних терміносистем незмінно привертає увагу дослідників. Цікавість до підмов певних галузей знань зумовлена активним розвитком науки й технологій, зростанням їхнього впливу на суспільне життя. Неабиякий інтерес викликає, зокрема, мова галузі комп'ютерних технологій, що є основним засобом спеціальної комунікації у відносно однорідному середовищі між носіями, що належать до одного напрямку науково-технічної підготовки. Підмову галузі комп'ютерних технологій можна поділити на мову професіоналів і мову користувачів. Такий поділ, звичайно, є умовним, оскільки кожен користувач комп'ютера володіє ним різною мірою і використовує його для різних цілей, він може не на достатньому рівні володіти англійською мовою, проте змушений послуговуватися комп'ютерною термінологією в повсякденному житті.

Поширенню англіцизмів (та американізмів) у галузі ІТ-технологій сприяє зростання кількості активних користувачів комп'ютерів, їх загальної обізнаності у сфері інформаційних технологій, поява та поширення відповідної спеціалізованої літератури.

У зв'язку з глибокою внутрішньою диференціацією галузі комп'ютерних технологій та комп'ютеризацією різних сфер життя людей, можна говорити про існування особливостей мови програмістів, системників, користувачів ПК, хакерів, «мови» Інтернету, комп'ютерних ігор, мультимедіа тощо. Кожна з названих підгруп характеризується особливостями слововживання її представників [1].

Лексичний склад сучасної української мови безперервно поповнюється новими одиницями, цей процес типовий і для підмови комп'ютерних технологій. Серед основних джерел появи нових слів в українські мові виділяють: надання наявному в мові слову нового значення (семантична спосіб словотворення), вироблення нових слів для позначення нових понять (утворення неологізмів за допомогою певних словотвірних засобів), а також запозичення слів з інших мов чи поєднання одразу кількох способів.

Запозичення з інших мов є чи не основним способом поповнення підмови комп'ютерних технологій в українській мові. З-поміж них виділяють: 1) власне запозичення (новизна форми поєднується з новизною змісту): audiotyping — аудіодрукування, біокомп'ютер — комп'ютер, який імітує нервову систему живих організмів; 2) трансномінацію, яка поєднує новизну форми слова зі значенням, яке вже передавалося раніше іншою формою: clone — клон, capacity — розрядність, util — утиліта, databank — банк даних; 3) семантичні інновації або переосмислення (нове значення позначається новою формою, яка вже була в мові): operating speed — швидкодія, command — команда, record — запис [2].

Основними способами запозичення лексики галузі комп'ютерних технологій є транскрипція (запозичення слова зі збереженням його звукової форми: *байт*, *флопі-диск*, *джойстик*, *домен*, *онлайн*, *офлайн*), транслітерація (запозичення іншомовного слова із заміною букв запозиченого слова засобами рідної: *біт*, *адаптер*, *курсор*, *ЕНІАК*), калькування (запозичення асоціативного значення та структурної моделі слова або словосполучення, поелементний переклад: systemtree — системне древо, network topology — топологія мережі, fiberoptics — оптоволоконний кабель), графічне відтворення (запозичення з точним відтворенням оригінального написання: World Wide Web, Microsoft, Paint, Turbo Pascal, Windows) і дескриптивний переклад.

Джерелами поповнення термінології комп'ютерної сфери, крім запозичень з англійської мови (вони є кількісно найбільшою групою терміноодиниць), є: а) латинізми:. *аргумент*, *атрибут*, *диз'юнкція*, *трансакція*, *об'єкт*, *модуль*, *каталог*, *індекс*, *оператор*, *пломба*, *реверс*, *реєстр*, *реквізит*, б) грецизми: *каталог*, *лексика*, *пауза*, *символ*, *тезаурус*; в) запозичення з інших мов: німецької: *абзац*, *штамп*, *шрифт*, *інформатика*, *курсив*, *кегель*, *орнамент*, *растр*, *панель*; французької: *фрагмент*, *рапорт*, *формат*, *пароль*, *планшет*, італійської: *абревіатура*, *портал*, *трафарет*. Ці запозичення формують кількісно меншу групу й переважно є загальнонауковими або міжгалузевими термінами.

Запозичення термінів комп'ютерної галузі з інших мов часто відбувається через посередництво російської мови, що спричиняє низку лексичних помилок, як-от: *об'єм пам'яті* замість *обсяг пам'яті*, *електронна дошка об'яв* замість *електронна дошка оголошень* тощо.

Отже, іншомовні запозичення суттєво поповнили українську комп'ютерну термінологію й стали її основою. Джерела походження цієї терміносистеми різні, що зумовлене тривалим періодом формування відповідної наукової галузі. Ядром термінології ІТ-сфери є англіцизми, кількісно менші групи становлять латинізми, грецизми та запозичення з інших мов.

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МОВА МАЄ ЗНАЧЕННЯ: РОЛЬ МОВИ У СУСПІЛЬНОМУ ЖИТТІ

Мова – це історія народу, світогляд нації, вона визначає свідомість, творить людину, культуру, історію. Без своєї мови,самобутньої культури немає народу. Не існує в світі нації, яка розмовляє різними мовами. Рідна мова для кожної людини є важливим елементом культурної свідомості. Вона накопичує традиції й досвід попередніх поколінь та дозволяє передавати їх нащадкам. «Мова – це душа народу, а народ без мови – не народ», – говорив Володимир Сосюра [1]. Видатний поет стверджував, що, не знаючи рідної мови, людина буде невпевнено себе почувати у складі свого народу.

На жаль, через перебування України у складі Російської імперії та існування СРСР (як різновиду, нової форми імперії московитів), також як і внаслідок частих загарбницьких вторгнень російських військ в Україну, у нас виникло багато осередків з російською мовою спілкування, яку спеціально насаджували українському народові, щоб знищити українську національну ідентичність, а відтак – і незалежність.

Прикладом важливості мови може слугувати повномасштабне вторгнення Росії в Україну. Люди, які опинилися під окупацією, змушені розмовляти мовою агресора, щоб вижити. І навпаки – після повномасштабного вторгнення понад 1 мільйон 300 тисяч людей з усього світу вирішили вивчати українську мову[2]. Це показник того, що люди стають свідомими у розумінні значенні мови у суспільному житті/

Мова є важливим чинником нормотворчості в національному законодавстві та правозастосуванні. Мова є тим першоелементом, з якого виробляється право як система загальнообов'язкових соціальних норм. У кожній країні конституція написана мовою, якою розмовляє народ [3]. У сучасному суспільстві правові норми не можуть існувати інакше, ніж у словесній формі. Ось чому мова є надзвичайно важливою категорією у праві в цілому, і в сфері законотворчості.

Мова є знаком-ідентифікатором людини за кордоном в іншій країні. Мова є показником національності, власне йдеться про ту мову, яку людина, вважає собі за рідну – не на словах, а на ділі, не з примусу обставин, а з доброї волі, з почуття любови і поваги до нації. Навіть поліглоти, люди, що володіють багатьма мовами, свою національність визначають за тією мовою, яка для них є рідною, бо знання багатьох мов ніколи не може бути таким ґрунтовним, як знання рідної мови.

Сучасна українська мова є багатовіковим надбанням українського народу. Вона створена зусиллями багатьох поколінь. Наші предки роками боролися, щоб зберегти українську мову і культуру; через це українців репресували, за мову вбивали і вивозили за межі України. За підрахунками деяких істориків, 80 мільйонів людей було б в Україні сьогодні, якби не репресії та Голодомори за

радянської влади. Політичні репресії – розкуркулення, депортації, «зачистки» серед письменників, церковних діячів, військовиків, – призвели не лише до кількісних втрат, але й вплинули на світогляд нації. Зміни в українській психології значною мірою залежали від насильницького насадження чужої мови [4].

Ми завжди повинні пам'ятати кількість людей, які віддали і віддають своє життя задля збереження незалежності українського народу і мови. Крім цього, кожен з нас повинен продовжувати вдосконалювати свої знання з української мови задля її збереження і передачі нащадкам, адже знати мову - не означає просто бути людиною, котра знає українські слова, володіти мовою досконало – це завдання на ціле життя, бо , як казав Вольтер: «Чужу мову можна вивчити за кілька місяців, а рідну треба вивчати упродовж усього свого життя». Знати, берегти і примножувати рідну мову – це обов'язок кожної людини. Народ, який не усвідомлює значення рідної мови, її ролі в розвитку особистості, не плекає її, не може розраховувати на гідне місце в суцвітті народів.

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ПРОБЛЕМИ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ ЮРИДИЧНИХ СКОРОЧЕНЬ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ НА УКРАЇНСЬКУ

Сьогодні існує потреба у формуванні юридичної термінології, укладанні термінологічних словників, що відповідатимуть світовим стандартам. Існує безліч юридичних термінів, які потребують дослідження, зокрема і юридичні скорочення. При перекладі професійних і наукових текстів, документів, законів з англійської на українську мову вживаємо різні скорочення. Для прикладу - це акроніми та абревіатури. [1]

Абревіатурою називають процес створення слова з перших літер або складного слова. Наявність абревіатур в тексті чи усній мові являє собою складність для перекладача. Головним завданням при перекладі абревіатур є чітко, лаконічно та зрозуміло передати їх для іншомовних реципієнтів. Вживання

скорочень, що зрозумілі лише у вихідній мові, ускладнює зміст документів, законодавства для іншомовного реципієнта. [2]

Наступним видом скорочень є акроніми. Акроніми - це скорочення, які складаються з початкових літер або звуків слів у словосполученні. Наприклад, *VALIDATION (Common data validation policy) — загальна політика перевірки даних; VIP — very important person; UNESCO – ЮНЕСКО.* [3]

При перекладі текстів слід детально аналізувати інформацію про скорочення, що присутні в ньому, оскільки виникають запитання щодо їх розшифрування. Для прикладу, *ALJ (Administrative Law Judge) – Суддя адміністративного суду, USJC (United States Judicial Codex) – Кодекс законів регулювання США, CtApp (Court of Appeal) – Апеляційний суд*. [3]

Щоб перекласти юридичні скорочення варто застосовувати наступні прийоми:

При передачі іноземного еквівалента українським скороченням важливо, щоб ця одиниця була утверджена у вихідній мові. Наприклад, *UNO – ООН*. Однак, такий спосіб рідко застосовується в юридичній термінології.

Спосіб запозичення іноземного скорочення (зі збереженням латинського написання) застосовується при необхідності продемонструвати структуру іноземного терміна. Наприклад, *NB – не забути; SOS – сигнал тривоги*.

Спосіб перекладу за допомогою способу транслітерації зазвичай прослідковується у скорочення військових термінів, політичних партій, міжнародних організацій: *UNESCO – ЮНЕСКО, IPO (Initial Public Offering) – Перша публічна пропозиція* – це процес, за яким компанія видає свої акції на публічних біржах з метою залучення капіталу.

За допомогою способу транскрипції зазвичай перекладаються власні назви установи, товариства, компанії*: MLJPA (Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs) – Міністерство юстиції, правосуддя та парламентських справ; LLC (Limited Liability Company) – Товариство з обмеженою відповідальністю*; *GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) Загальний регламент щодо захисту даних*.

Описовий переклад доречний в випадках, коли у мові перекладу немає скорочення еквіваленту. В цьому способі перекладається початкова одиниця: *ICPA (International Commission for the Prevenrion of Alcohoholism) — Міжнародна комісія боротьби з алкоголізмом*. [2]

Через складний характер утворення скорочень юридичних термінів виникають проблеми щодо їх перекладу. Саме тому перед перекладачем постає одна з найважливіших завдань - адекватна передача англомовних скорочень. Переклад юридичних текстів вимагає зосередженого ставлення до передачі основного змісту. Варто зауважити, що перекладач має обов'язково використовувати спеціальні словники скорочених лексичних одиниць та інші довідкові джерела. Щоб перевірити точність єдиного правильного варіанту перекладу слід пам'ятати, що основні найбільш уживані в міжнародній документації сучасні скорочення завжди можливо знайти в спеціальних додатках , де є чітко зафіксований офіційний варіант перекладу абревіатури.

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ТРАНСПАРЕНТНІСТЬ У ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ОРГАНІВ СУДОВОЇ ВЛАДИ

Під впливом процесу європейської інтеграції та запровадження європейських стандартів українська правова система почала формувати та розвивати нові принципи, що регулюють її організацію та стандарти діяльності, взаємовідносин та взаємодії з органами державної влади, громадянами, підприємствами та іншими суб'єктами. В умовах повноправного входження України до Європейського співтовариства особливого значення набуває становлення і розвиток демократичної, соціальної, правової держави та судової влади. Основним завданням судової влади є захист прав і свобод людини і громадянина. Тому реформи мають бути спрямовані на досягнення наступних цілей: ефективність та доступність правосуддя. Люди, чиї права та інтереси були порушені, повинні знати можливості їх захисту. Тому одним із завдань судової реформи має бути підвищення обізнаності громадян про право на судовий захист [1, с. 24].

В юридичній літературі неодноразово підкреслювалося, що принцип гласності є об'єднуючим принципом, який охоплює різні елементи: публічність, відкритість, прозорість. Публічність у сучасному судовому процесі нерозривно пов'язана з питанням висвітлення судових процесів та їх результатів у засобах масової інформації, особливо у резонансних справах. Водночас залишається питання тиску на суди, що може бути вкрай негативним явищем, коли фактичний перебіг судового процесу контролюється не суддею, а засобами масової інформації. Такі випадки повністю нівелюють позитивний ефект від доступу громадськості до судових процесів, оскільки порушують основоположні принципи незалежності, неупередженості діяльності суду і в кінцевому підсумку призводять до порушення принципу неупередженості при здійсненні правосуддя. На думку І. В. Андронова, прозорість судової влади найбільш тісно пов'язана з принципом доступності правосуддя, оскільки відкритість і доступність є взаємозалежними характеристиками. Цей взаємозв'язок проявляється на різних рівнях. Доступність інформації про графік роботи суду та час прийому працівників суду полегшує доступ громадян до суду та економить їхній час. Крім того, завдяки створенню різноманітних інформаційних ресурсів можна не лише відслідковувати хід розгляду своєї

справи в суді онлайн, а й отримувати копії судових рішень на електронну пошту [2, с. 129-130].

Транспарентність у судовій владі на прикладі Конституційного Суду досліджувала О. О. Томкіна. Так, вчена вказує, що прозорість Конституційного Суду України можна вважати одним з основних принципів його формування, організації та діяльності. Це означає, зокрема, прозорість процедури добору кандидатів на посади суддів та працівників секретаріату Суду, публічний розгляд справ Судом (відкритість судочинства) та доступ громадськості до інформації про діяльність Суду (доступ до публічної інформації). Прозорість діяльності Конституційного Суду втілює демократичні засади конституційного ладу України, є невід'ємною складовою національної інформаційної політики України та відображає світові тенденції становлення і розвитку концепції інформаційного суспільства, що інтегрує в собі демократичну, соціальну, правову державу та її ідею відкритості. Правові засади забезпечення прозорості діяльності Конституційного Суду закріплені в Конституції та законодавстві України про організацію апарату суду, організацію та діяльність суду, інформаційні відносини, охорону державної таємниці, захист персональних даних, державні закупівлі, запобігання корупції тощо. Прозорість діяльності судів необхідна для зміцнення довіри суспільства до судів, для правильного розуміння функціонування органів конституційної юрисдикції, передумов, причин і мотивів прийняття ними рішень і висновків, їх виконання та загалом для утвердження і забезпечення прав людини та розвитку України як демократичної, соціальної та правової держави. Прозорість є одним із пріоритетних напрямів зміцнення інституційної спроможності Конституційного Суду, що потребує відповідного доктринального та законодавчого забезпечення [3, с. 177].

Отже, однією з вихідних засад організації та діяльності судової влади в Україні є реалізація принципу транспарентності, який посідає важливе місце в системі державно-правових цінностей сучасного світу. Принцип транспарентності зумовлює виникнення певних конфліктів між відкритістю та іншими засадами судочинства, зокрема, конфіденційністю. Ефективним засобом віднаходження балансу між вказаними принципами є впровадження в Україні системи електронного правосуддя, що повністю відповідає міжнародним стандартам прозорості діяльності судових органів. Вітчизняна судова системи повинна стати відкритою, прогнозованою, а судові акти характеризуватися підвищеною якістю.

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РОЛЬ КРИМІНАЛЬНИХ ПСИХОЛОГІВ У ПРАВООХОРОННІЙ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ

Кримінальний психолог вивчає поведінку та думки злочинців. Інтерес до цієї сфери кар'єри різко зріс в останні роки завдяки популярним телевізійним програмам, які зображують вигаданих кримінальних психологів, таких як Criminal Minds і CSI. Область тісно пов'язана з судовою психологією, і в деяких випадках ці два терміни використовуються як взаємозамінні [1].

Кримінальні психологи в основному аналізують поведінку та дії злочинців, щоб отримати результати, необхідні для правового рішення або рішення правоохоронних органів. Їхня посадова інструкція передбачає проведення оцінки обвинуваченого для визначення його придатності до суду. Вони отримують інформацію щодо кримінальної справи шляхом проведення опитувань, інтерв'ю та досліджень. Виконуючи свої ролі, кримінальні психологи оцінюють право батьків на опіку над дитиною у справі про опіку над дитиною після розгляду потреб і вибору дитини [5].

Вони також виступають свідками-експертами в суді, надаючи психологічну перевірку психічної нестабільності, як може стверджувати підсудний. У рамках своїх обов'язків і відповідальності ці психологи можуть працювати у виправній колонії, де вони оцінюють ув'язнених, щоб визначити їхню схильність до повторного злочину. Вони надають консультації та поради, щоб допомогти їм у реабілітації та проходженні випробувального терміну.

Кримінальні психологи, які виступають у якості юридичної особи, допомагають у виборі складу присяжних для захисту або обвинувачення. Опис їхньої роботи також може включати допомогу юридичним адвокатам у складанні пробних запитань для потенційних присяжних під час процесу відбору присяжних.

В академічному середовищі кримінальні психологи працюють інструкторами, викладаючи кримінальну психологію студентам коледжів [1]. Люди в цій сфері зазвичай працюють в офісах і судах. Кримінальний психолог може витрачати значну кількість часу на опитування людей, дослідження історії життя злочинця або надання експертних свідчень у залі суду. У деяких випадках кримінальні психологи можуть тісно співпрацювати з поліцією та федеральними агентами, щоб допомогти розкрити злочини, часто розробляючи профілі вбивць, ґвалтівників та інших жорстоких злочинців [5].

Кримінальні психологи працюють у різних установах. Деякі працюють на місцеву, державну чи федеральну владу, а інші є незалежними консультантами. Ще інші обирають викладання кримінальної психології на університетському рівні або в спеціалізованих навчальних закладах кримінології [1].

Одна з найпомітніших ролей, яку відіграють кримінальні психологи в розслідуванні злочинів, – це формування кримінального профілю. Це методика розслідування, яка використовується психологом або поліцейськими для

визначення характеристик правопорушника на основі його чи її поведінки на місці злочину.

Кримінальний профіль іноді називають психологічним профілюванням, профілюванням злочинця, аналізом кримінального розслідування, аналізом місця злочину, поведінковим профілюванням, профілюванням особи злочинця, соціально-психологічним профілюванням і кримінологічним профілюванням. Однак у цьому огляді фраза «кримінальний профіль» використовуватиметься як синоніми з «профілем правопорушника» та «психологічним». Намагаючись пояснити, що таке кримінальне профілювання, Дуглас і Олшакер (1995) стверджують, що кримінальне профілювання – це розвиток розслідування за допомогою отриманої інформації щодо правопорушення та місця злочину для складання психосоматичного уявлення про відомого архітектора злочину [6].

На підтримку Ебісіке (2007) стверджує, що створення профілю правопорушника є технікою розслідування злочинів, за допомогою якої інформація, зібрана з місця злочину, свідків, жертв, звіти про розтин та інформація про поведінку правопорушника використовується для складання профілю особи, яка, ймовірно, буде вчинити такий злочин. Профілювання за своєю природою є додатковою технікою і зазвичай застосовується, коли на місці злочину не залишилося фізичних слідів. Профілювання правопорушника не вказує на конкретного правопорушника. Він заснований на ймовірності того, що хтось із певними характеристиками ймовірно вчинить певний вид злочину.

Кримінальне профілювання зазвичай використовується для злочинів, у яких особа злочинця невідома, а також для серйозних видів злочинів, таких як вбивство чи зґвалтування. Профайлери також, ймовірно, працюватимуть над серіями злочинів, які є збірками злочинів, які, як вважають, були вчинені одним і тим же злочинцем. Наприклад, профайлер може спробувати зробити висновок про вік, стать або історію роботи злочинця, починаючи з того, як він або вона діяли протягом періоду, коли був скоєний злочин. У психологічному профілюванні послідовність поведінки є ключовим питанням. Це значною мірою так через розуміння того, що правопорушники зазвичай мають однакову специфічну поведінку, симулюючи психічні захворювання, щоб уникнути судового переслідування, тоді як інші можуть вдавати німі або глухі, щоб уникнути допиту правоохоронними органами.

Тому доцільно, щоб системи кримінального правосуддя використовували психологію та її методи для розуміння злочинної поведінки шляхом проведення перевірок та оцінок обвинувачених і ув’язнених, для дослідження психологічних розладів підсудних у кримінальних або цивільних справах, а також для дослідження психічного стану злочинців. розглянути, чи можуть вони постати перед магістратом чи присяжними.

Таким чином, психологи та інші спеціалісти з психічного здоров’я, такі як психіатри, відіграють широкий спектр ролей у належному відправленні правосуддя [4].

Таким чином, на нашу думку, правоохоронні органи не працювали б настільки ефективно без допомоги фахівців у галузі кримінальної психології. Було б набагато складніше вистежувати злочинців і маніпулювати ними, і більшість злочинів залишалися б нерозкритими. Ось чому це так важливо, адже без кримінальних психологів суспільство не було б таким безпечним.

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ОРГАНІЗАЦІЯ ЗМІШАНОГО НАВЧАННЯ ПІД ЧАС ВИКЛАДАННЯ ДИСЦИПЛІН ДОКУМЕНТОЗНАВЧОГО ЦИКЛУ

В останні роки в університетській освіті широке розповсюдження отримала концепція змішаного навчання. Змішане навчання зазвичай має три складові:

– особистий контакт здобувачів освіти й викладача (у формі традиційних аудиторних занять);

– самостійна робота студентів, яка передбачає різні види навчальної діяльності;

– дистанційне навчання.

Таким чином, змішане навчання – це освітня концепція, у межах якої здобувачі освіти отримують знання самостійно через онлайн-сервіси і в традиційній аудиторній формі. За такої умови позначені компоненти знаходяться в нерозривному зв'язку й доповнюють один одного.

Змішане навчання успішно застосовується під час викладання курсу «Юридичні документознавство» для курсантів першого курсу за спеціальністю «правоохоронна діяльність». Метою викладання дисципліни «Юридичне документознавство» є: формування у здобувачів вищої освіти теоретичних і практичних уявлень про документ і документно-комунікаційну систему, вивчення порядку документообігу, контролю за його виконанням, зокрема з використанням інформаційних технологій. У межах курсу «Юридичне документознавство» інформаційні системи розглядаються як засіб навчання, предмет вивчення, інструмент для розв’язання професійних завдань.

В електронному вигляді представлено такі структурні блоки курсу:

- загальні відомості про курс;

- теоретичні відомості;
- рекомендації та план практичних занять;
- індивідуальні завдання для самостійної роботи;
- матеріал для контролю (питання для підготовки до контрольної роботи, тесту, заліку);
- інтерактивні елементи.

У модулях навчального курсу застосовуються різні засоби навчання залежно від змісту матеріалу. Для взаємодії «викладач-студент» використовуються форум, чат, блог, розсилка, електронна пошта. Зокрема для реалізації змішаної форми навчання широкі можливості надає навчальна платформа Moodle. Наприклад,

- відкритість (можливість доопрацювання й внесення доповнень у розроблений курс залежно від рівня підготовки здобувачів освіти);
- простий інтерфейс;
- модульність;
- різні форми використання навчального матеріалу (у вигляді текстових файлів, зображень, презентацій, аудіо- та відеофайлів);
- розгалужена шкала оцінювання навчальної діяльності (всі оцінки з виконаних тестів, контрольних робіт і завдань представлено в одному інформаційному блоці);
- систематизація інформації про навчання здобувача (тривалість, активність, зміст);
- диференційованість;
- прозорість і доступність інформації щодо внесення змін, які відбулися в курсі з часу останнього входу користувача в систему;
- можливість редагування навчальних записів тощо.

Базова частина курсу представлена на аудиторних заняттях, а поглиблену – студенти опановують у процесі дистанційного навчання. Практичні аудиторні заняття організовано у формі захисту проєктів, відпрацювання ситуаційних завдань, презентацій, дискусій, письмових вправ і тестів.

Дистанційний блок відтворений планами практичних занять, темами проєктів (рефератів) для роботи в групі, творчими завданнями, довідковими матеріалами й посиланнями на додаткові інформаційні ресурси, проміжними й перевірочними тестами, а також завданнями підвищеної складності (для здобувачів із високим рівнем підготовленості). Перевірка знань за темами здійснюється онлайн (у формі тестування) та аудиторно (у формі співбесіди). Необхідною умовою організації змішаного навчання є особисте спілкування. Відповіді здобувачів на додаткові питання викладача дозволяють виявити пізнавальну активність, рівень вивчення матеріалу та мотивації до нього. Для здобувачів із високим рівнем підготовки пропонуються завдання підвищеної складності (укладання комплекту документів, створення інструкцій-презентацій для написання різних документів, оформлення документаційного забезпечення для розв’язання різних професійних завдань тощо). На аудиторних заняттях проводиться робота за допомогою Системи електронного документообігу, що надає можливість набуття навичок ведення юридичного діловодства відповідно до сучасних норм і вимог.

Така форма навчання формулює й особливі вимоги до професійних якостей викладача: вільне використання можливостей програми, володіння інтерактивними технологіями. Застосування змішаної форми навчання дозволяє здобувачам освіти самостійно працювати з додатковими інформаційними ресурсами; самостійно обирати час на вивчення теоретичного матеріалу та для консультацій із викладачем, аналізувати оцінки за виконані роботи та оперативно усувати недоліки.

Таким чином, змішане навчання сприяє глибокому й усвідомленому вивченню навчальних дисциплін, зокрема й документознавчого циклу.

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ОСОБЛИВОСТІ УЖИВАННЯ СЛЕНГУ В МОВЛЕННІ КУРСАНТІВ

На сучасному етапі, коли відбуваються стрімкі зміни в суспільному житті України, стають також іншими пріоритети діяльності й розвитку особистості, особливого значення набуває культура спілкування.

У зв'язку з надзвичайно динамічним розвитком використання сленгу в мовленні курсантів, пропоноване дослідження є актуальним.

Наразі в сучасній соціолінгвістиці та україністиці відсутнє єдине визначення сленгу. Відповідно до Академічного тлумачного словника української мови, сленг – це розмовний варіант професіонального мовлення; жаргон; жаргонні слова або вирази, характерні для мовлення людей певних професій або соціальних прошарків, які, проникаючи в літературну мову, набувають помітного емоційно-експресивного забарвлення [1].

Сленгізми стали настільки буденним явищем, що багато з них зрештою втратили свою експресивну забарвленість, тому сьогодні їх можна почути від людини будь-якої вікової та соціальної групи («качок» – людина з дуже накачаними м'язами, «беха» – БМВ, «класно» – схвально про когось, «байкер» – мотоцикліст, «задовбати» – набриднути).

Як зазначено в Енциклопедії «Українська мова», «сленгові властиво запозичувати одиниці арго і жаргону, переосмислюючи та розширюючи їхні значення. За структурою сленг поділяється на загальний і спеціальний (професійний жаргон та мову певних соціальних прошарків).

Загальний сленг – відносно стійкий, досить поширений і загальнозрозумілий шар лексики та фразеології в середовищі живого розмовного мовлення…» [2, с. 608]

Жаргонізми – слова або вислови, вживані представниками певної соціальної або професійної групи [3]

У сучасному суспільстві відбуваються безперервні зміни, з'являються нові сленгові одиниці, широко використовувані у мовленні молодих людей, що потребують постійного вивчення та детального аналізу. Проте, незважаючи на спроби науковців дослідити культуру мови нашого суспільства, усе ж

залишається проблемним питання чистоти мови сучасної молоді, що і зумовлює актуальність цього дослідження.

Становлення мовленнєвої особистості курсантів відбувається в особливих умовах. Субкультура курсантів – це складний і багатоаспектний феномен, пов'язаний із різноманіттям соціально-професійних груп. Курсантський сленг є поєднанням військового, студентського та професійного сленгу [4, с. 2].

Використання сленгу курсантами може мати декілька причин.

По-перше, це може бути способом зміцнення спільності та ідентичності в групі курсантів, які проходять спільне навчання. Використання спеціальних термінів та виразів може бути способом відчуття належності до окремої групи та способом порозуміння між курсантами. По-друге, використання сленгу курсантами може бути своєрідним способом підготовки до майбутньої професії. Представники багатьох професій, зокрема військові та правоохоронці, використовують «власну мову», щоб швидко та точно передавати інформацію між колегами.

Курсант коригує своє мовлення залежно від мовної ситуації: для спілкування з викладачами, офіцерами, батьками застосовує літературну мову, а для спілкування з друзями та одногрупниками – сленгові слова [5, с.3].

Отож, пропонуємо перелік найпоширеніших сленгізмів, уживаних у курсантському середовищі: *бурса* – університет; *взльотка* – коридор; *кубрик* – спальне приміщення; *курсач* – курсова робота; *літьоха* – лейтенант; *старлєй* – старший лейтенант; *орбіта* – бігова доріжка навколо плацу; *сампо* – самостійна підготовка; *ставати на тумбу* – заступати у внутрішній наряд; *тумба* – внутрішній наряд; *чіпок* – курсантське кафе на території ЗВО; *шарік* (від «шаритися») – той, хто нічого не хоче робити; *в'їхати* – зрозуміти; *забити* (на чомусь, на щось) – відмовитись; *махнутися* – обмінятися чим-небудь; *відстрілятися* – завершити роботу; *фізо* – спеціальна фізична підготовка; *кеш* – грошове забезпечення тощо.

Таким чином, курсанти повинні розуміти, що вживання сленгу може впливати на сприйняття їхнього мовлення оточенням та визначати їхню внутрішню готовність до професійного спілкування. Виховання мовної культури та увага до вживання відповідної лексики повинні бути важливим елементом професійної підготовки курсантів.

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ПРОБЛЕМИ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ДЕРЖАВНОЇ ПРИКОРДОННОЇ СЛУЖБИ УКРАЇНИ ТА ЛАТВІЇ В СФЕРІ ПРОТИДІЇ КОНТРАБАНДИ ЗБРОЇ ТА БОЄПРИПАСІВ

У сфері протидії контрабанді зброї та боєприпасів правоохоронні органи займають ключову роль. Відповідно до законодавства, одним із таких національних органів є Державна прикордонна служба України.

Відповідно до ст. 1 ЗУ « Про Державну прикордонну службу України » на Державну прикордонну службу України покладаються завдання щодо забезпечення недоторканності державного кордону та охорони суверенних прав України в її прилеглій зоні та виключній (морській) економічній зоні [1].

Державна прикордонна служба має право здійснювати перевірку документів, що підтверджують легальне переміщення зброї та боєприпасів через кордон, затримувати нелегально переміщувану зброю та боєприпаси, а також забороняти переміщення зброї та боєприпасів, які не відповідають вимогам законодавства. Крім того, Державна прикордонна служба співпрацює з іншими правоохоронними органами для запобігання переміщенню зброї та боєприпасів на територію України з метою збереження національної безпеки та захисту життя та здоров'я людей.

Відповідно до ст. 4 « Valsts robežsardzes likums » основною функцією Державної прикордонної службу Латвії є забезпечення недоторканності державного кордону та припинення незаконної міграції [2].

Латвійська прикордонна служба безпосередньо займається виявленням та запобіганням контрабанді зброї на кордонах країни. Необхідно зауважити, що в своїй роботі вона використовує низку передових технологій, таких як рентгенівські апарати та інші пристрої сканування, зокрема для виявлення контрабанди зброї та боєприпасів.

Зважаючи на війну в України, нагальним питанням постає встановлення додаткових ефективних механізмів протидії контрабанді зброї та боєприпасів на кордоні. Сполучені Штати тісно співпрацюватимуть із союзниками та ключовими партнерами, щоб знизити ризик потенційного витоку зброї через дестабілізуючі дії Росії. Цей підхід включає обмін інформацією про регіональну безпеку кордонів та співробітництво, пов'язане з санкціями та здійсненням експортного контролю, аналіз ризиків, спостереження за тактикою, методами та процедурами у ключових прикордонних районах. План роботи зосереджений на трьох напрямках, зокрема збільшення здатності силовиків в Україні та сусідніх штатах, крім того і в Латвії, врахувати та забезпечити безпеку зброї та боєприпасів під час передачі, зберігання та розгортання. Також важливою задачею є зміцнення прикордонного контролю та безпеки в Україні та сусідніх державах та побудова потенціалу силовиків, правоохоронців та органів прикордонного контролю в Україні та сусідніх країнах для стримування, виявлення та придушення незаконного обороту деяких сучасних видів звичайної зброї [3].

Необхідно відмітити, що впровадження інноваційних технологій, Державною прикордонною службою України та Латвії під час виявлення контрабанди зброї та боєприпасів є важливим напрямком в майбутньому. Зокрема, такими інноваційними методами є використання біометричних технологій, криптографії, блокчейну та технології штучного інтелекту.

Таким чином, зважаючи на сьогоднішні виклики, необхідно здійснити комплексний підхід до вдосконалення роботи Державної прикордонної служби України та Латвії, які в подальшому стануть надійним гарантом протидії контрабанді зброї та боєприпасів.

1. Про Державну прикордонну службу України: Закон України від 03.04.2003 № 661-IV. *Відомості Верховної Ради України.* 2003, № 27, ст.208. *URL.* https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/661-15#Text.
2. Valsts robežsardzes likums *URL.* https://likumi.lv/ta/id/318741-valsts-robezsardzes-likums .
3. U.S. Plan to Counter Illicit Diversion of Certain Advanced Conventional Weapons in Eastern Europe *URL.* https://www.state.gov/u-s-plan-to-counter-illicit-diversion-of-certain-advanced-conventional-weapons-in-eastern-europe/

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УКРАЇНСЬКА МОВА В СУЧАСНИХ УМОВАХ ДЕРЖАВОТВОРЕННЯ

Мова – це не тільки найважливіший засіб спілкування, це складова людської ідентичності. Здавалося б, що роль мови в розбудові цивілізованої, демократичної держави очевидна, проте зміни в суспільному житті держави та події воєнних років, останнього зокрема, постійно актуалізують цю проблему. У різні історичні періоди питання про зв'язок між мовою та державотворенням то спалахувало, то згасало. Події сьогодення підтверджують, що без рідної мови немає нації, адже мова – це ДНК кожної нації, першочергова ознака її існування. І саме функціонування української мови як державної виконує природне, суспільно значуще завдання, спрямоване на утвердження та існування держави Українського народу. Тому за приписом частини другої ст.3 Конституції України держава відповідає перед громадянином за свою діяльність. Також вона повинна відповідати за повноправне функціонування української мови, носіями якої є представники титульної нації [1].

Державотворча роль мови проявляється у взаємодії низки функцій, що забезпечують єдність та вільний культурний розвиток нації, стоять на сторожі збереження її ідентичності. Найбільш значущі з них:

1) гносеологічна функція – мова є засобом пізнання навколишнього світу, людина користується не лише власним досвідом, але й досвідом своїх пращурів;

2) регулятивна функція – за допомогою мови регулюються відносини між людьми у суспільстві;

3) етноідентифікаційна функція – мова виступає першою зовнішньою ознакою, за якою можна розпізнати етнонаціональну групу чи її представника;

4) експресивна функція – мова є засобом вираження внутрішнього світу людини, виробленого у її свідомості;

5) комунікативно-інтегруюча – мова забезпечує спілкування громадян на території держави, об'єднує людей різних національностей, є засобом єднання людей різних регіонів;

6) суспільно-виховна – утвердження певних моральних цінностей у суспільстві [2, с. 96-97].

Українська мова є ключовим фактором національного державотворення, провідним чинником консолідації України. Варто зауважити, що сьогодні важливо глибше зрозуміти характер і сутність мовної ситуації в Україні, витоки й можливі наслідки українсько-російського мовного протистояння, з яким (як з першопричиною – чи то від необтяженості знаннями, чи з метою спровокувати й роздмухати міжнаціональну незгоду) пов'язують російсько-українську війну, ба більше – «рускоязичієм укрАінцев» цинічно намагаються виправдати московські ідеологи повномасштабну російську агресію в південно-східні регіони суверенної України. І саме цим апелював кремлівський очільник обстрілюючи наші домівки: «Росія сягає настільки далеко, як далеко поширена російська мова». Це мільйони разів трансльоване на всіх російських телеканалах твердження мало розхитати волю й опір незгідних, призвичаїти до думки про невідворотність його втілення.

Керівництво нашої держави та суспільство загалом почали розуміти важливість української мови не тільки для себе особисто, але й для існування, розбудови всієї України. Впровадження Закону України «Про забезпечення функціонування української мови як державної» (ст. 27) [3], який набув чинності 16.07.2022 р. стало важливим чинником для набуття української мови свого поважного статусу та її поступального розвитку. І людина або дотримується законів, у тому числі - мовного, або веде свою діяльність в іншій країні, закони якої влаштовують. Сьогоднізапроваджуються різноманітні курси з української мови; велика кількість українців від початку повномасштабної війни РФ проти України прийняла рішення про перехід на державну мову, тому є величезний попит на курси з вивчення української мови. Дуже важливо, щоб мовна політика впроваджувалась на всіх рівнях нашого життя. Варто відзначити рівень опанування проблематики збереження та розвитку української мовознавиці, педагогині, науковиці І. Фаріон, яка у своїх працях, лекціях, публічних виступах постійно наголошує на архіважливості мовного питання під час російсько-української війни. Вона наголошує, що мовний чинник наразі – це найпевніший спосіб виявити ворожі диверсійно-розвідувальні групи, вкрай загрозливі для усієї країни в умовах війни, а також питання мови – це питання влади, а не мінливої чи ситуативної комунікації [4]. Погоджуючись із твердженнями І..Фаріон, вважаємо, що саме мова є вирішальним чинником для сучасного державотворення.

Підсумовуючи вищесказане переконуємося, що у сучасних реаліях значення мови, культури для нас, українців, – надзвичайно особливе. Це наша зброя у війні за українську незалежність, наш спосіб єднання.

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ВАНІЛЬ ЧИ СТАЛЬ? – ЛЕЙТМОТИВ ЖИТТЯ ТА ТВОРЧОСТІ ЮРІЯ РУФА

Є два світи: світ боротьби і світ ванілі.
Світ хазяїв та світ постійних жертв.
Твій вибір: пастир чи худоба в стійлі,
Німе гниття чи бою круговерть.
Юрій Руф

Юрій Руф (справжнє прізвище – Дадак) – український поет, кандидат технічних наук, сценарист, видавець, засновник літературно-просвітницького проєкту «Дух нації». Він народився 26 вересня 1980 року в місті Бережани на Тернопільщині, здобув кваліфікацію інженера-технолога в Національному лісотехнічному університеті України. З перших днів повномасштабного російського вторгнення в Україну в лютому 2022 року розпочав службу в 24-ій окремій механізованій бригаді імені короля Данила, у складі якої брав участь у бойових діях на Луганщині. Загинув від ворожого мінометного обстрілу 1 квітня 2022 року. Похований на Марсовому полі у Львові.

Піддатися впливу чи боротися? Програвати чи перемагати? Стоячи перед вибором, мовчати чи кричати на весь світ, бути слабким чи сильним, плисти за течією чи торувати власний шлях, боятися чи сміливо дивитися у вічі викликам, Юрій Руф у своїй творчості однозначно вибирає друге. У його творчому доробку – 10 збірок, мета більшості з яких – пробудження української нації від сну, піднесення патріотичного духу. До прикладу, збірка націоналістичної поезії «На

зламі епох», що була опублікована 2015 року, присвячена учасникам російсько-української війни. До неї ввійшли вірші, де є згадки про окремих воїнів, конкретні бої та військові частини й підрозділи.

Автор називає свою творчість «віршованою пропагандою», призначення якої надихати народ на боротьбу за Україну, підійматися з колін, адже саме це мало важливе значення для нього: «Ми повинні постійно працювати над самовдосконаленням та будувати націю фізично сильних та інтелектуально розвинених людей. «Я у своїй творчості намагаюся не відтворювати шкільних штампів: знедолена Україна, бідні-нещасні українці, якщо козак – мертвий, якщо дівчина – плаче, якщо калина – похилена. Ми – Нація переможців та бійців».[1]

Українська письменниця Тамара Горіха-Зерня так писала про нього: «Є люди-слова, є люди-справи. Юрій, попри те, що працює зі словом, оперує словом, пробиває цим словом перешкоди, виявився одним із найбільш упертих і діяльних чоловіків саме у площині чину. Він належить до тих, хто не лише говорить, але й робить, і ось ця щоденна титанічна робота сформувала тло, на якому його слова і його вірші набувають особливої ваги». Твердість слова, експресія, спонукання до дій, брутальність, упевнена та чітка декламація притаманні більшості творів «сталевого» Юрія Руфа. [2, с. 3]

Остання збірка «Ваніль чи сталь?!» з'явилася у 2021 році на противагу більш раннім творам поета. За словами самого автора, вона стала неочікуваним творчим експериментом найперше для нього самого. До неї ввійшли поезії, різні за планом, написані у різні стадії переосмислення Руфом глибинних сенсів існування. У першій частині збірки автор немовби медитує серед мокрих, холодних гір, роздумуючи над тим, що потрібно йому від життя, що ж все-таки має цінність. У процесі духовного зцілення внутрішній голос знаходить відповіді на всі питання. Усе, що відбувається, є наслідком твоєї волі та сили; ти маєш все необхідне, а чужого й непотрібно:

Я
Сам собі дикий степ,
Сам собі тихий сад,
Сам по собі Я,
Бо – Українець![2, с. 15]

У передмові до збірки Тамара Горіха-Зерня написала: «Це ретельний і чистий протокол самовидця. Це неприкрита, нецензурована злість і депресія. Це історія хвороби, яка одночасно фіксує проблему і показує кожен етап тяжкого одужання». [2, с. 4]

Юрій Руф писав по-своєму брутально про подвиги українців, по-своєму інтимно про особисті переживання. І це й інше він робив досконало, через призму свого Я. Ваніль і сталь (саме «і», а не «чи») у його творчості – не про слабкість і силу, не про поразку і перемогу, не про делікатність і брутальність. Ці здавалось би антагонізми Руф вміло поєднав, показавши внутрішні, потаємні переживання сильного чоловіка, що замислився над швидкоплинним та вічним.

Юрій Руф був поетом, який оспівував українську боротьбу. Він і сам став її частиною, загинувши в боях за Україну. Як воїн… Як багато інших найгідніших синів та доньок України. Наш обов'язок – зберегти в пам'яті їх образ, їх діяння, присвятити їм нашу перемогу, перемогу всієї України.

Історія народжує нових борців,

Безсмертя подвигу народжує Героїв,
І на могилах славних праотців
Зростає цвіт творців нових історій.
Юрій Руф

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1. Цвіт нації. «Ми лише дрова у вогні великої ідеї» / Юрій Руф (Дадак) : веб-сайт. URL: https://library.nltu.edu.ua/index.php/novyny/1518-my-lyshe-drova-u-vohni-velykoi-idei-yurii-ruf-dadak (дата звернення: 20.02.2023).
2. Руф Ю. Ваніль чи сталь?!. Київ : Видавництво «Zалізний тато», 2021. 144 с.

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ЗДОБУВАЧІВ ВИЩОЇ ОСВІТИ
(УКРАЇНСЬКОЮ ТА ІНОЗЕМНИМИ МОВАМИ)

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